HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 157— BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 5 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 July	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,916
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Class only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
29th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8 427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China and Japan
	MALWA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
6th July	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
6th July	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	26th June,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Aug,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug,	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURRAY, [illegible]

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams :

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jhang	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & Co., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1925	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen to position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisi Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE for a textile mill laboratory. Prospects. May work haf-time in Mills. Graduates or colour laboratory experience preferred. Apply Box No. 2000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R328

WANTED.—A practical WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. Apply with testimonials stating salary to JAWAHAR SINGH SUNDER SINGH Proprietors: Guru Ramdas Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar.
A 28971

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore—An M.Sc. in Chemistry to lecture to Intermediate Classes. Pay according to qualifications. Experienced men will be preferred. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28970

WANTED—An HONOURS GRADUATE for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur. Strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply sharp stating terms and qualifications (Sd.) A. J. MODY, Dewan, Dharampur State, Dharampur (Surat), 18th June, 1927.
A 28714

WANTED.—Two HINDU LADY TEACHERS for the Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad, one graduate on Rs. 120/- p.m. and one Intermediate passed on Rs. 90| p.m. both strong in mathematics and Hindi. The appointment will be on one year's probation. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Pratab Singh Hindu Girls School, Moradabad.
A 28731

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

QUALIFIED in Textile served in various mills in Weaving and Spinning seeks EMPLOYMENT. Write with terms to Box No.1999 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
B R327

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.
C 28958

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|2|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 1|4|8|- to Rs. 4|0|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them!

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
Cawnpore.

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—Footwear and Leather Goods, samples.—Gents' Black or Tan leather Albert Slippers in all sizes. Sale prices Rs. 3|- to Rs. 5|- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Chromepet P. O. S. India.
28690C

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.
T R322

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and of

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD (in Liquidation).

DECLARATION OF 3RD DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 4th July, 1927.

No further action need be taken by those Creditors whose instructions have been received to pay all future dividends to their Bankers.

Claim Forms are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted, but from whom no instructions have been received as to the disposal of future dividends.

C. E. WALKER,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 29th June, 1927.
28965

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL and the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA'S OFFICES have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R329

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written belonging to the estate of the late UMAR MOOSA BATLIWALLA, held on the 2nd day of July 1927, on the premises at Mody Street under instructions of Messrs. Suraiya and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of July, 1926, and made between Bai Khatizabaj, widow and administratrix of Umar Moosa Batliwalla, of the one part and Jagjiwan Karamchand, Gokuldas Jagjiwan and Bai Kapur, wife of Gokuldas Jagjiwan of the other part our clients, who were the highest bidders at the said auction sale were declared to be the purchasers of the said property. Any person having any claim to or interest in the said immoveable property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Daud Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with a temporary shed standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mint Road and Mody Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 208.54 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 735, 736, 737, New No. 5954, Old Survey No. 1093, New Survey No. 8589, Cadastral Survey No. 1072 Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1968 and Street Nos. 92-94, 164-168 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or about the East by Mint Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor and on or towards the South by the house of Thakar Purushottam Ratansey.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1927.

SURAIYA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of UTTAMRAM LALLUBHAI alias UTTAMRAM LALLOOBHAI alias UTTAMRAM LALLUBHOY alias UTTAMRAM LALLUBHAI VAKIL alias UTTAMRAM LALLUBHAI PATELL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, practising as a pleader and residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

MANGLAGAURI, widow of Uttamram Lallubhai, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole executrix named in the said Will Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of June, 1927.

Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28972

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes the 1927 DERBY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about 50,000 SETT-STONES as per specification will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all the partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued, on payment of Re. 1 per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st July, 1927.
28972

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES COTTON GREY SHANGHAI YARN.

MESSRS. BENNETT & COY. will on Thursday the 7th Instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S-T) at their auction rooms on account of the underwriters:—

Ex S. S. "Seiyo Maru".

Menkwa N. W.—17 Bales each 400 lbs. cotton grey Shanghai yarn No. 40 single "coloured ball" ticket.

BENNETT AND CO.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent).
The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—N.Y.—Spot prices raised 5 points. Futures steady 4 to 5 Points Higher Fear of Boll weevil damage. Causes Buying. Range 7 points.

LOCAL—Bulls liquidated. Closed easy.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, July 4.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following Cables:—

N.Y. October Highest —17.18 (10.6 a.m.) lowest 17.11 (11.19 a.m.)

General Rains Texas and Oklahoma Boll weevil activity increasing entire belt.

Messrs Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Weather generally unfavourable. Further rains reported Western belt.

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

The American markets are quiet but steady.

We believe present crop conditions to be fully discounted, and think any unfavourable weather reports will cause further advance.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable under date 2nd inst., from their New York friends:—

"Dull, featureless but steady market. Past week weather favourable, but considerable increase weevil complaints."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received from New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby, and Vose the following wire to-day as under:—

"Cotton: Probable favourable weather next three weeks likely discourage any substantial advance and may result in some decline; chances are crop scares during August will result in higher levels."

AMERICANS:

An upward tendency had been in evidance on Saturday,, owing mostly to the reports that Boll weevil activity (was increasing in the entire belt, and that further rains have fallen where not wanted in certain sections. It is believed that crop conditions have generally improved and the situation is less serious than generally anticipated. On the whole the market continues nervous and prone to follow any tendencies indicating a further upward movement in values.

Saturday Spot sales in Liverpool were estimated 10,000 Bales. Americans advanced 3 points to 9.14d. per lb.

New York futures opened steady and within 15 minutes prices improved 7 points when October option was quoted 17.18. At this level there was some liquidation and the improvement attained in early trading was lost. However before the close prices ruled again steady and closed 4 to 5 points higher.

The markets continue to move according to weather news and fluctuates nervously awaiting crop developments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 4.

Owing to fears of tenders, there was heavy liquidation by holders of July/August Broach contracts. At the decline there was some covering by shorts and prices ruled steady. The close at Marwari Bazar was as under:—

Broach J/A.	333/8	333/8	330/8	332/3
Broach A/M.	344	344/8	343	344/8
Oomra July	321	322/12	321	322/12
Oomra D/J.	325	326/8	325	320/8
Bengal D/J.	296	296	295/8	296

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 4.

Liverpool opened 2 points higher but later cables showed it easy. Locally there was little buying in evidence and the market closed easy as under:—

New York market is closed to-day.

Broach J/A.	332	333/8	332	332/8
Broach A/M.	343	344	343	343/8
Oomra July	324	321/8	324	324
Oomra D/J.	326	326/8	326	326/4
Bengal D/J.	297	297/8	297	297

TENDERS.

	Bombay, July 4. To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	1,400	3,800
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,000	1,000

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 4.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.	
July	221.60	+0.20
Oct.	228.30	+0.60
January	228.80	+0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 4.

Bengal 326 D/J.
Broach 344 A/M
Broach 333 J/A.
Oomra 326 D/J.
Oomra 323 July.

Bengal	323	317	310	302
C P	319	313	306	298
Rajputana	323	317	310	302
Broach	344	340	334	
S D	353	348	343	
P A	356	349	342	
K V	344	341	336	
Dholera	340	337	332	
Kaljan	343	340	334	
Surat	405	402	399	
Navsari	415	412	409	
Oomra No. 3	332	328	322	
C P No. 1	344	340	334	
C P No. 2	338	334	328	
Khandesh	328	324	318	
Mathia	325	321	315	
Comptah	325	321	315	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 4.

200 Gold Mohor Mill Jodhpur 342
200 Ozoburin C P No. 2 333/338
200 Ozoburin Darwah 336 1/2
200 Ozoburin Broach 342/343
200 Tata Mill Mandsaur 327
100 Tata Mill Broach 343
200 Volkart Bros. Broach 341/345
200 Brual & Co. Karanja 336
100 G V Lanke Bengal 310
100 G Madhavji Broach 337
100 Mitha Nathoo C P No. 2 333
200 B Karshandas Bengal 310
200 E D Sassoon Umri 355

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Castorseeds Delivery Septemoer Opening 49/11/0 Lowest 49/3/0 Closing 49/4/0.

Cottonseed Delivery January Opening 4/6/6 Closing 4/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery July Opening 61/4/10 Closing 61/4/0.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/14/0 Closing 55/12/0.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 4

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 2-7-27	Since 1st September Last Year
Khandesh ..	77	3,13,292 2,90,466
Central India	627	2,97,714 3,72,145
Barsi and Nagar	27	1,99,109 2,20,299
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68 638 73,963
Berar	102	5,67,207 4 73 014
Central Provinces		2,27,614 2,45,198
Total Oomras..	833	16,73 574 16,75,085
Dholera	953	1,90,365 2,76,055
N.W. Provinces ..	192	57,672 1,29,516
Rajputana ..	309	55,800 1,07726
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121 2 89,939
Broach	522	2,37514 3,11871
Coompta & Dharwar	902	1,24246 1,36307
Westerns-Northerns	763	63803 89,942
Cocoanada ..	3	4,07 2 634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2995	36,368 53,721
Persian		4205 4348
American.. ..	7648	3,19,121 17257
Egyptian and African	286	81,308 72,106
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252 3,347
Total	15,111	29,59,776 31,69,854

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 30th June

In full pressed Bales. 2-7-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,435	3,61,502 5,04,765
Japan & China	350	14,00 676 16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	150	150 22,283 22,303
Up-country by Rail		1,42,439 93,039
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		7,455 2,898
Total	1935	19,34,355 22,56,477

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 4.

Following unchanged London Quotations and easier Shanghai Exchange, the local market ruled quiet and easy as under:—

*Quotations as per Bullion Brokers Association Ltd.

Ready	59/			
Ashad	59/3	59/4	58/15	59/1
Shravan	59/4	59/5	59/1	59/2

Shanghai Ex. 2-6 3/4

GOLD.

Bombay, July 4.

The market continues quiet as under:—

Ready	21	8	3
Ashad	21	7	9
Shravan	21	8	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 4.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 256.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 88.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 4.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Money market Tone.—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 4.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar::—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Shirala sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Rajput sh 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 14/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Rept. sh 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/4 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.
B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs 15/ per cwt
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4

	Mill Terms	New
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	305/7
„ Fine	302 Nove. +28	Dec. +17
„ F.G.	„	298
Sindh-Punjab Fine	„	300/2
„ F.G	„	298
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M. G.	342
Nagpur	342 Nv. +3[illegible]-5	De+24-5
Yeotmal	„	333/37
Arvi	333/37 Nv+27/8	De+17/8
mraoti		330/32
K amgaon-Akola	330/32 Nv+21/2	Dc+11
Mulkapur	„	327
Khandesh	325 Nov. +13/4	Dec. +2
Muthia Fine	„	323
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„	335
Purna Average	„	325/30
Parbhani/Sailu	„	3[illegible]8/30
Indore/Ujjain	„	335
Burwah Sanavad	„	330/32
Broach Fine M.G.,		345/50
F.G.,		338/40
Westerns Good MG		335/37
„ HG.		
Cambodia Fine M G		380/85
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M G		345/50
Oompta F.G.M.G.		345/50
Dhollera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 4.

The Linseed market ruled easy on local operators selling. Business for May 1928 started to-day and prices closed as under:—

Wheat also ruled quiet with little demand as under:—

Linseed Sept.	11	3	0
Linseed May (28)	11	4	9
Wheat Sept.	8	1	3
Wheat May (28)	8	0	3

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), July 2.

Wheat Har	4	8	6
Wheat Bhadon	4	13	0
Wheat Asuj	4	14	3
Gram Har	3	13	0
Gram Asuj	4	2	0
Barley Asuj	3	8	0
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	0	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	3	3

READY.

Wheat 4/8 to 4/13, Gram 3/12 to 3/15, Barley 3/3 to 3/5/3, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/2, Cottonseeds 4/, Oil of Bombay Rapeseeds 19/6/0

Market arrival.

Wheat 5,000 mds. Gram 2,000 mds. Barley 1,000, Rapeseeds 150 mds.

Market condition:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 2.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	18.873,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	449,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	112,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	4,024,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	427,000
Total Sales	53,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	300
East Indian Cotton Stock	10,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,200
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300
East Indian Cotton Imports	1.000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	41,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	145,000
Taking of the World's Spinners American Cotton	288,000

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, July 2.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 30th June		29,37,740
Same time last season		31,61,803
Exports from 1st Sept. to 30th June.	1926/27	1925/26
United Kingdom	17,221	45,971
Continent	3.33,555	4,57,444
China	1,73,362	3,65,623
Japan	12,36,814	12,67,758
Coast Ports	22,283	22,303
U. S. A.	726	1.450
Total	17,84,161	21,60,549
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 30th June 1927		1,42,439
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 30th June 1927		8,00.000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills, in Bombay on 30th June 1927		6,30,669

(Continued from Column 6)

Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130	
Madras United	250	15	100	
Manekjee Petit	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	92	
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	1
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	312	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	45	
Pearl	250	8	57[illegible]	12
Poenix	100	10	402	8
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	90	
Sholapur	1,000	200	2800	
Simplex	100	..	183	12
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	516	4
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2890	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50	97[illegible]	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	402	8
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	347	8
Bombay Dveing	926 4	926 4	920	923	12
Century	..			418	12
Centra India				5 0	
Colaba Land	..	..	..	146	4
Crescent				215	
Edward Sassoon					
Fazulbhoy	910	911 4	903 12		915
Finlays	..	..	..	151	4
Globe	..	..	..	35	
Gokak	..	..	..	135	
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	241	4
Indore Malwa				378	12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	12	50
Madhowjee	..	..	..	130	
Mathuradas	..	..	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	92	8
Mysore	..	..	..	126	4
New great				312	8
Pearl				578	12
Pabany	..	..	..	241	4
Phoenix	..	..	..	402	8
Simplex	..		..	183	12
Swadeshi				516	4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160	
Tata Mills	..	..	..	100	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				77	14 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent				108	3

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FAZAL DIVIDEND 25, PEARL 10, CRESCENT 3.

DULL TRADING—MARKET NERVOUS.

MILL SHARES— 4th July 27.

Cotton mill shares were steady with small fluctuations. Business was very slack and transactions were on a small scale.

There was a meeting of the Directors of Currimbhoy old group and we understand the following dividends were decided for the half year ending 31st March, 1927:—Fazal Div. 25.

Pearl Div. 10.

Crescent Div. 3.

The first monsoon is generally satisfactory in most parts in India and if the second monsoon at the end of July happens to be as good as the first there is hardly any reason why there should be any appreciable fall in cotton mill shares?

The cloth offtake is wide at present as is always the case in July. The new season for cloth will commence at about the end of August or early in September. We do not anticipate any big rise in shares in general as the buying capacity of the public has been reduced by a variety of circumstances such as high cost of living, and taxation disproportionate to the taxable capacity of the people. Government's decision in respect of the recommendations of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board has created a nervous feeling among tradesmen. Some of the cotton mills which have heavy borrowing will hardly make any profits, good monsoon not withstanding. The cotton Textile Industry being the only big industry in Bombay presidency, the fortunes good as well as bad, or her people are indissolubly linked to the prosperity or other wise of that industry and hence it is natural that the future of the industry should be regarded as less bright in view especially of the attitude of the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Tata Steel remained steady; ord at 58/8 def. at 190 and Sec. Pref. at 90. Hydro and Trams were steady. Bank Shares and Cement shares were also steady.

SECURITIES—

The market ruled quiet but steady Dealers are awaiting the terms of the new loan.

SHARES.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	12
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	63	
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1476	4
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union ..	5	0	8	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		27	10
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	205	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	180	
Katni Cement D.	10	..	652	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	14
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	864	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	83	
Pandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Sachora Jammui	100	5 p.c.	90	
Lara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	212	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	17	2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	817	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	146	14
Bombay Tramways P....	50	3-8	09	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1063	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	997	8
Tata Power O....	1,000	..	555	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	836	4
PRESS COMPANIES. OC				
Barat Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	135	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	200	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	291	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	652	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	188	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills ..	100	89	30	
Port Canning. ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	89	8

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-33 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.
3 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/3.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103
Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14/6 1945/55 Rs. 103/3.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tata Iron and steel Def. ..	30		190	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..	..		53	8
Thacker ..	50		115	
Telephons ..	50	Nil	40	4
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	213	1200	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter			5	00
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	190	0
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	452	9
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	310	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	3.7	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6 4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	923	12
Bombay Industrial	108		4	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	307	8
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	74	
Century	100	10y	418	12
Central India O.	100	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	87	
Colaba Land			146	4
Mill	100	6		
Crescent ..	100	4	215	
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	259	
Duria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	720	
D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	241	4
Edward Sasson	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	23	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	908	12
Finlay	1,000	..	151	4
Framjee Petit ..	100	..	625	4
Gokak	100	5	135	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	238	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	378	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	250	..	100	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1250	
Lakshmi Cottou ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	17	8

(Continued in column 4)

NEW 4 P. C. GOVT. LOAN.

TO BE ISSUED AT RS. 94-8-

THE CONVERSION TERMS.

The Government of India, Finance Department, in a Notification, dated Simla, the 5th inst., state the terms of the offer of a new 4 per cent Loan, as under:—

"Subscriptions for an issue of a 4 per cent. Loan, 1934-37, will be received—(i) from the 18th July 1927,, in the form of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, and 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928; and (ii) from the 20th July 1927, in the form of cash.

The loan will be closed without notice to subscriptions in cash and in the form of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to approximately Rs. 21 crores, and in any case not later than the 30th July 1927. If, on the evening of the 20th July, the total of the subscriptions in cash and in the form of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, exceeds the limit of Rs. 24 crores, partial allotment will be made to the subscribers in cash so as to keep the total within this sum. Suscriptions in the form of 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, will be received without limit of amount up to the 30th July 1927.

4 per cent. Loan—Issued at Rs. 94 as. 8 per cent. and repayable at par not earlier than 1934 and not later than 1937.

2. Date of repayment.—If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 1st August 1937, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par on or after the 1st August 1934 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

3. Issue price.—The issue price will be Rs. 94 as. 8 for every Rs. 100 of the Loan applied for.

4. Interest.—The loan will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the 1st August 1927. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 31st July 1927 inclusive will also be paid, at the time of issue of securities at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the loan allotted to applicants in respect of subscriptions paid in cash.

CONVERSION TERMS.

5. 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927.—In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal) of the 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, tenderers will be given Rs. 100 of the new loan plus a cash bonus of Rs. 6 as. 4 and will also be paid in advance the interest accrued since the last payment at 6 per cent. per annum free of income-tax up to the 31st July 1927.

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928.—In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal) of the 5-1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, tenderers will be given Rs. 100 of the new loan plus a cash bonus of Rs. 12 and will also be paid in advance the interest accrued since the last payment at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum free of income-tax up to the 31st July 1927.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

6 The loan will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or (ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

7. Applications for the new loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

8. Applications will be received at any of the following offices:—

(a) The Local Head Offices and Indian Branches of the Imperial Bank of India;

(b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (New Delhi), and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; and (c) Any Government treasury.

9. Applications may be in the form (given) or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment either in the form of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, or 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds, 1928, or, in the form of cash or cheque.

10. The nominal value of bonds tendered for conversions must be a multiple of Rs. 100. Tenderers of bonds must transfer such bonds to Government —

(a) In the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness, and (b) In the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing them with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over their signature.

In the case of Bearer Bonds, no writing is necessary.

11. When payment is made by cheque, it should be drawn as indicated below:—

(i) if the application is presented at any of the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, it sholud be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasury; (ii) if it is presented at any of the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India, it should be drawn in favour of the local Agent of the Bank (iii) if it is presented at any Government office, it should be drawn in favour of the Government officer to whom the application is presented.

12. If partial allotment is made in respect of subscriptions to the loan received in cash on the 20th July 1927, a proportionate refund will be made at the time of the issue of the new securities. No interest will be paid on the amount so refunded.

13. Brokerage will be paid at 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

14. Applications for subscriptions in cash and conversions of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, and 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds,, 1928, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India. Cash subscriptions should be made at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

Bonuses and advance interest due in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India at the time of application by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription.

The London Office of the Imperial Bank of India will send weekly advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them for subscriptions paid in cash or by tender of Bonds and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

HIGH COURT.

DUMB MAN IN WITNESS BOX.

LIVELY SCENES IN COURT.

The evidence of a dumb witness created a good deal of amusement in court in a murder case going on before Mr. Justice Patker and a special jury at the High Court Sessions.

Dadoo, a sweeper residing at Agripada was an important witness for the prosecution in a case in which Amrit Pandu, an old maratha aged 60, was charged with the murder of one Chanu Mahar.

The Court interpreter being unable to understand the dumb witness's gestures and language which only consisted of the monosyllabic sound "Aa—a—a", the services of a man who understood him were requisitioned. A procedure of double interpretation then followed.

Repeated outbursts of laughter from the spectators marked the cross-examination of the witness by the Advocate-General.

To a question by Counsel as to his whereabouts, and witness replied in his usual manner which was interpreted to mean "I live at Agripada".

Thereupon(a number of voices from the court shouted out "How did he get at that?" The curiosity remained unsatisfied.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhagwat, defence counsel, the witness said he could run very fast, but he could not chase the accused because he was afraid of him.

Counsel—You are not a bold man?

The witness signified his agreement by making a sorry face.

The case is proceeding.

HEAVY LIST OF CRIMINAL CASES.

WORK DIVIDED BETW EEN JUSTICE PATKER AND BAKER.

45 cases are set down on the calendar presented before the third criminal sessions of the High Court which opened yesterday. To cope with the work, the cases have been devided between two courts, one presided over by Mr. Justice Patker and the other by Mr. Justice Baker

Quite a large number about 11 relate to murder and attempted murder, 6 are of rape, 5 of kidnapping and the remaining of criminal breach of trust, theft and other minor offences.

An application was filed before the High Court yesterday when an under-trial prisoner, a Rampuri Hindu, assaulted a Police Sergeant.

When the prisoners were being taken away in a police van, the assailant got infuriated and attacked Sergeant Twist of the Bombay Police. He was immediately secured, and the arrival of reinforcements prevented further trouble.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RAILWAY PASSENGER.

An application was filed before the Appellate court by R.G. James, Asst. Station master, Victoria Terminus for appeal against his conviction and sentence of fine passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for assaulting and insulting a railway passenger.

Mr. E.F. Vaz, counsel for the accused, argued that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that once a passenger entered a compartment to which no label was affixed, there was no provision, under the Railway Act, empowering a railway official to eject him. The accused had acted in good faith, believing himself to be justified in law in acting as he had done.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

ANTWERP DIAMONDS.

20, May.

The market is reported to have regained confidence on the Cape Government decision. Large-sized stones are in general unchanged in price, but fine qualities and colours have shown some advance. Small stones are said to be roughly 20 per cent cheaper than last year. Business after being very quiet shows some slight signs of improvement. Merchants and manufacturers appear more optimistic.

SUGAR MERCHANTS JUBILANT.

REIMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAON CORDON WELCOMED.

BOMBAY July 4.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. Ambalal Parikh, Secretary, Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association said:—

"The news of the Government of India's decision to reimpose the Viramgam Customs Cordon has been hailed by all sections of the Commercial community and particularly the Bombay Sugar merchants with joy, as affording complete relief from the deadlock in their legitimate trade, owing to the methods adopted at some Kathiawar ports, which cannot be waraantd on grounds of justice and equity. The decision is all the more welcome to the Bombay Presidency as it is relieved from fresh taxation which would inevitably have been the result, if the practices were not put an end to."

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

Asked if Government had a clear case for the step Mr. Parikh said that Government had taken the right step to check the very serious menace of Kathiawar Ports' competition. The diversion began soon after the duties on various articles were greatly increased as a protective measure in 1919. The Taxation Enquiry Committee, in its report, had referred to smuggling being encouraged on account of high Tariff rates, from figures obtained by it for the year 1923-24. I understand that in 1923, at the instance of the Bombay Government, an appraise was sent by the Customs Department in a Kathiawar State as a Detective to detect the malpractices and on his report Government stopped transhipments to that state in the middle of 1923. The order was, however, resiled in 1924. Thereafter protests began to be recorded in increasing numbers against the diversion of trade.

In November 1925 the Hon'ble Sir Phiroj C. Sethna, in a speech of welcome at the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Sir Charles Innes, the then Commerce Member to the Government of India, pertinently drew his attention to the growing scandal of unfair competition. The sugar trade deflection engaged very serious attention in all quarters. Representations from Indian commercial associations, European Chambers, Bombay Port Trust and others were made to Government and in the last sessions of the Assembly as a result of discussions on the motion for cut moved by Mr. K.C. Roy, Sir Basil Blackett announced the Government's intention of stopping free transhipments to Kathiawar ports with effect from the 1st April. The recent deputation of several trade Associations of the presidency inaugurated by my Association, that waited on Sir Basil Blackett during his last visit in Bombay forcibly laid its case before him and pressed for immediate action to root out the growing evil. I believe the Mount Abu Conference is the outcome of the assurance given by the Finance Member to the Deputation. Thus Government is justified in doing now what it ought to have done before."

GOVERNMENT'S JUSTIFICATION

Questioned about the agreement of 1917 Mr. Parikh said: "Conventions entered into with the Kathiawar maritime states in 1917 have not been acted upon and the methods of levying the statutory duty in part, or not levying at all, or levying and refunding, may well be taken to amount to a feagrant violation in letter and in spirit of he agreement of 1917."

Asked if Government were justified in putting the embargo on all states, Mr. Parikh said that from the facts and figures at his disposal, Bedi Bunder was not the only port in the field of unfair competition. Much could be said about the silk trade at Porebander. "I have substantial evidence to say that at a particular trade centre, the sugar trade of the city is said to have been monopolised by a single merchant by the grace of a particular state. This is nothing short of the violation of the agreement of 1917 on the part of the State coverted. The states have raised a tariff wall for protection of their commerce against each other and as against goods coming from British India; then why should not Government impose such a barrien agaist native states."—A.P.

CROP REPORTS.

Punjab—Amritsar—Cotton sowings begun around Lahore, Patti, Tarantaran, Amritsar and at other irrigated places. Rain much needed generally for sowings in unirrigated land.

Ferozepore—Cotton sowing making good progress, Cotton plants slightly damageed owing to dust storms.

Multan—Cotton sowings nearing completion and of kharif crops still continue.

Delhi—Absence of rain causing anxiety

United Provinces—Agra—Cotton sowin not commended owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore—Cotton sowing begun. Sowing of Jawar and Maize commeced in some parts.

Amraoti—Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon. Cotton sowing making good progress and nearly completed. Jawar sowing commenced in some parts. Crop prospects generally good.

Khandesh Dhulia. Cotton sowing completed. Cotton plants want more rain. Barley being sow.

Jalgaon. Cotton plants want more rain.

Bhavnagr. Cotton sowing begun.

Barsi. Cotton smaler area sown this year. Food grains sowing has made fair progress. Field operations interrupted.

Bellary. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food grains sowing has been completed.

ALLEGED MISRULE IN BUND.

EX-COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S DEPORTATION.

Mr. Nityananda Nagar Bohra, ex-commander-in-chief, of the Bundi State has sent the following memorial to the Viceroy:—

1. That your memorialist comes of a highly respectable family which has held the post of the Prime Minister of Bundi state for about two centuries, his father in the capacity of the Dewan having enhanced the revenues of the state from 6 to 15 lacs a year introduced several reforms and worked to the satisfaction of both His Highness and the Political Authorities.

2. That your memorialist himself occupied the responsible office of the Commander-in-Chief of the state forces for 15 years.

3. That your memorialist has his home relations and extensive properties and Jagir in the Bundi state.

4. That on January 6th 1927 your memorialist was given oral orders by the Superintendent of Bundi Police under oral instructions of the state council asking your memorialist to leave Bundi within 24 hours and prohibiting him from entering the state territory in future without the permission of the state.

5. That no reasons were given by the state to your memorialist for this order of deportation.

6. That similarly security for good behaviour was demanded from your memorialist's only son Pandit Rishidatt without bringing out any charges against him.

7. That a big kothi valued at above fifty thousand rupees, a stable house worth about eight thousand and carriages costing about ten thousand belonging to your memorialist and borrowed from him by the state have not yet been restored to him inspite of repeated demands.

8. That your memorialist has brought these grievances to the notice of the state council through numerous petitions but no relief has been afforded by the which has not even replied to your memorialist's communications.

9. That consequently your memorialist made several representations to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and the Political Agent of Haroti and Tonk for obtaining redress of these wrongs, but they have declined to interfere.

10. That these measures are unjust, unlawful and oppressive and being therefore acts of gross misrule on the part of the Bundi State constitute a clear case for the intervention of the British Government in the interest of good Government and the protection of the subject.

11. That your memorialist being thus wantonly deprived of his legitimate right of enjoying his domestic life and property can only look up to the British Government for protection.

12. That your memorialist, therefore, prays that in the name of the responsibility which the British Government has towards the subjects of the Indian states your Excellency may be pleased to order an enquiry into the grievances of your Memorialist and have justice done to him.

For this act of benevolence your memorialist will ever pray.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, May 31.

The wheat market, after minor fluctuations in the first portion of the month due to the usual seasonal influences, closes very firm as the result of unfavourable weather reports in North and South America. Northern Manitobas especially have experienced a sharp rise owing to the late seeding of the spring wheat crop in large areas of Canada, and it will need very favourable weather in the back end of the summer to make a good crop in these district. Complaints of rust damage in certain States of America have also been prevalent. In maize, only a moderate trade has been passing, but the tone of this cereal has been firm in sympathy with American markets which have been influenced by general backwardness of planting.

MARSEILLES, May 21.

'Olive Oil'.—Business has been steady throughout the month and prices have again risen, first pressure Tunisian oil now being quoted at 1310|13050 and seconded pressure at 1220|1230 per 100 kilos. The scarcity of this commodity is becoming more pronounced owing to heavy purchases in Tunis by Italian importers.

'Oil Seeds'.—Conditions in this market remain uncertain and only a comparatively small number of operations have been effected. The immediate outlook is unsettled and buyers are hesitating.

Cereals—Wheat. On the strength of an expected rise in the import duty foreign wheat increased 12 francs per 100 kilos and this was followed by a rise of 15|20 francs on the home product.

'Maize'.—With Algeria and Morocco buying their principal supplies direct from the source, activity on this market has been considerably reduced.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON EXTENDS TOWARDS GUJARAT.

SIMLA, July 4.

The Arabian sea monson has extended northwards into Gujerat and South Rajputana. A depression has formed within two hundred miles west of Bombay. The Bay monsoon is fairly active over North-east India and Burma, and has advanced up the Gangetic plain into east Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Kumaon Hills, Central India West, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, West, East Punjab, Punjab Hills, Rajputana East, Gujerat, Central India, Bombay Deccan, Madras South and Madras Coast north. A few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are: Tavoy one inch, Amherst and Bassein one and half, Diamond Island three, Bhamo one and, half, Myitkyina four, Dibrugarh six, Shillong one, Cherrapunji two, Cox's Bazar one, Sandheads one and half, Saugor Island two, Darjeeling one and half, Allahabad two, Meerut one, Mukteshwar half, Ambala three-quarters, Neemuch one, Khandwa one and half, Hoshingabad Saugor and Nagpur one, Pachmarhi, three, Bombay one, Ratnagiri, and Marmagao one and half, Belgaum one, Mercara and Calicut three, Mangalore six, Cochin two, and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast: Extension in Northwest India.—A.P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

4th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0.88	39.35	28 32	10 89
Fort	0.95	43.10	28 27	12 29
J. J. Hospital ..	0.77	34.92	28 80	13 06

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

For the 4th July 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 4th July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 1.10 ins. of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall and in defect in the west of the province. Maximum temperature as markedly above normal in the whole of the area; the minimum was lower than usual at Ambala and higher at most other places. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 116 deg at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 1.75 ins. of rain, Cawnpore 0.22 ins. Jhansi 0.17 ins. and Muinpuri 0.14 ins. Skies are lightly clouded over the south western districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the extreme east of the province. The thermometer rose yesterdy to 105 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.30 ins. of rain and Mount Abu 0.98 ins. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division The air is generally drier than usual Maximum temperature was considerably above normal outside lower Sind; the minimum was higher than usual at Bikaner alone. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 115 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka had had 0.85 ins. of rain, Deesa and Surat each 0.16 ins., Neemuch 1.07 ins. and Indore 0.15 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual locally in Central India West and lower in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar; the minimum was below normal in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.20 ins. of rain, Saugor 1.24 ins., Hoshangabad 0.94 ins. Khandwa 1.47 ins. Amraoti 0.78 ins. Nagpur 1.12 ins., Raipur 0.13 ins. and Chanda 0.15 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Saugor and the minimum lower at Khandwa; elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.88 ins. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.71 ins. and Marmagao 1.48 ins. Skies are overcast and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 82.7 deg. (3 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 78.2 deg. (normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.32 ins. of rain and Belgaum 0.94 ins. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was locally below normal; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—The mousoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula and has caused an extension of rainfall in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar and local in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras cost. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 5.23 ins. at Mangalore, 3.05 ins. at Calicut, 8.01 ins. at Cochin, 0.23 ins. at Trivandrum, 0.46 ins. at Masulipatam, 0.23 ins. at Madras and 0.30 ins. at Bangalore.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the north of the Peninsula.

UPLIFT OF HINDU SOCIETY.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

SHANKARACHARYA'S PRONOUNCEMENTS.

The following interview with Shree Jagat Guru Shankaracharya, the Hindu Religious Head of the should prove of widespread interest and of immense importance to Hindus of all denominations. The vexed subjects of Widow Re-marriage and the Treatment of the Untouchables should cease to vex any more in view of the authoritative pronouncement His Holiness made in the course of the interview.

Swamiji; asked the "Chronicle" representative "what is your view regarding the remarriage of widows? What is the injunction of the Hindu religion on this point? Don't you think it is cruel that girls should be married at the tender age of 10 and 11 in the name of religion, and that if unfortunately the husband dies, they should be forbidden to re-marry, again in the sacred name of religion? Can you throw any light on this vexed point according to the Shastras?

"According to the Shastras the A-vidhyoni (married girls who have had no intercourse) can be re-married," answered His Holiness "With regard to the rest, those who were no more virgin; as a matter of spiritual purity they should be induced not to re-marry. But they must not be ill-treated by the parents-in-law and by society. Society owes it to them as a duty to provide big organisations on social lines with ample scope for social work. For want of these organisations, for want of healthy and purposeful occupation and a spiritual goal for their devotions many of these unfortunate widows go morally astray. We need social organisation and the removal of social prejudices against these unfortunate sisters to prevent this mischief. But, notwithstanding, she may marry again if she so wishes. It is her option. There must be no social bar and no social prejudice against her desire to re-marry."

"However", Swamiji observed "looking to present times and conditions, in order to avoid these evils and misfortunes some higher age limit should be fixed. I repeat, there should be no bar against the right and the desire of an individual to re-marry."

"What are your views about the 'Shuddhi' movement."?

"I am in favour of the Shuddhi Movement in Bombay. The first Shuddhi on Sanathan Dharma lines was sanctioned by me and under my presidency at Poona. Mr. Vaivdya of the Ogle Glass Works (Talegaon) was taken into Brahminism from Christianity. But in so far as some leaders give the Suddhi movement a political aspect I differ from them. The movement is essentially religious. The reorganisation should proceed on social lines. When it is sought to make political capital out of this movement I have to object."

"Swamiji, what are your views about the Untouchables?" queried our representative.

"On several occasions" replied Swamiji, "I have publicly given my views on this question. Untouchability is a cancer in our social organisation and must be removed. All schools, all public institutions and all wells should be thrown open to the "untouchables" so-called. Regarding their entry into temples, looking to their professions and mode of living, we have to be very cautious in this direction. But I don't object to the principle. I believe that a certain lattitude should be given to them under certain restrictions. For example, we have to insist on their maintaining a certain minimum standard of cleanliness."

FLEMING ROAD MURDER CASE.

SHAFFI GETS SEVEN YEARS R. I.

LAHORE, July 4.

Orders were pronounced to-day by Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, Lahore, in the Fleming Road murder case in which four Mahammedans stood charged with the alleged murder of Parshadiram, a servant of Raja Sir Dayakishan Kaul, during the Lahore riots. The judge convicted the accused Shaffi and sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment. The three other accused were bound down to keep peace; one was asked to furnish security for Rs. 1000 for one year and two others for Rs. 500 each for six months.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T.).

Municipal Corporation 4-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 6.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon (B. T.).

THURSDAY, July 7.

Municipal Marathi School Teachers' Conference, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 12 Noon, (B. T).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo left Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant. she is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Lalita Kaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali will stage "Rakshasi Mahatwakanksha" tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8 p. m. in aid of the Palaspa Grama Saustha English school. The Secretaries of the institution appeal to the generous public for their patronage.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

On behalf of the shop-assistants, Bombay, Mr. Jhabwala the Hony. Secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union requests all Shop-Assistants to apply to the Union at 25 Hornby Road for signature to the memorial prepared to be forwarded to Government requesting them to legislate for giving the shop-assistants Sunday as full holiday on payment and Saturday as half-day as in all commercial firms, companies, and etc.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha held on Sunday last is adjourned. It was resolved that the enrolment of members be extended to Saturday the 9th July till 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Patrons, Life Members and Ordinary Members of the Swarajya Sabha are requested to communicate their present address to the Secretaries, Swarajya Sabha "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay so that intimation of the Adjourned Annual General Meeting can be posted to them in time.

VIRAMGAON CUSTOMS LINE.

The Frieds' Union of Ville Parle passed a resolution at a meeting of the Union held on Saturday last which runs as follows:—"This meeting of Ville Parle Friends' Union held on Saturday the 2nd July declares its complete and emphatic disapproval of the Viramgam Customs Line revived by the Government of India and requests the Government to see its way to remove the barrier in keeping with its promises given in 1917 to the Kathiawar Princes and the Public."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 18th ultimo arrives at Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme on Tuesday, the 5th instant:—5 to 6 p.m. English Vocal and Classical Music.

1. Oh Cease Thy Singing, Maiden, 2 Sento uniforza indomita (by E. Caruso), 3. If Thou Were Blind (by Hubert Eisdell), 4. Rosenkavalier Orchestra. 5 Chanson Meditation, Violin with Piano. The Sweetest Call John McCormack.

6-30 to 7 p.m. English Instrumental Music.

1. Savoy Christmas Medley, The Black Diamons Band, 2. Savoy Christmas Medley, The Black Diamons Band. 3. Hornpipe Medley, Irish Bagpipes, 4. Valse Triste, Violin.

7 p.m. Time signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Musical Items, continued.

1. Quartet in F. Major Op. 96 Orchestra, 2. Quartet in F Major Op. 96 Orchestra, 3. Marche Pontificale H. Dawson's Grand Organ, 4. Valonaise Militaire (Chopin) Piano Solo, 5. Tranmorie Op. 15 No. 7 Cello Solo, 6. Serenade Violin, 7. Rosenkavalier Orchestra.

Call Sign 2FV Wavelength 387 metres Power 100 watts.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

RESULTS OF B. HY. EXAMINATION.

Candidate No. 3 (Dr. Rustom Ardeshir Davar) has passed the whole Examination.

Candidate No. 1 has failed in both Parts.

Candidates Nos. 2 and 4 have failed in the only Part for which they appeared.

CABLE ITEM.

Rugby.—Baron Monchear, the retiring Belgian Ambassador and Baroness Monchear left London on Sunday.—B.O.W.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

MR. A. PERRY BROUGHT DOWN TO BOMBAY.

COURT REFUSES BAIL.

Abraham Perry, who was arrested at Colombo on June 22 on a charge of criminal breach of trust, involving property estimated at about Rs. 10 lakhs, was brought to Bombay on Sunday morning. He was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay yesterday by Inspector Hurst of the C.I.D., in response to the extradition warrant issued by His Worship under the Fugitive Offenders' Act a few days ago. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla's application on behalf of the Crown for a fornight's remand was granted by the Court after refusing a bail application.

Messrs. Littlewood and Priestley, Sergeants of the Bombay City Police had gone to Colombo to fetch Abraham.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, who with Rao Bahadur Sunderdas, Solicitor, appeared for the accused, requested His Worship to hold over the remand application until he had had time to take instructions from the accused for putting forward materials in support of his application for bail.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, opposed the application. The police were informed that some of the property in the case had been pledged with some unknown persons in Bombay. As soon as the complaint was filed the accused left Bombay for Colombo after booking through Thomas Cook's ten cases of jewellery, etc., belonging to the complainant, Nathan Perry, his own brother.

GOODS OVERVALUED?

Mr. Vicaji retorted that he had a document, which would show that the accused proceeded to Colombo at the instance of his bankers, who intimated to him that certain of his goods had arrived there. As for the value put upon the property in question, Mr. Vicaji alleged that a wrong price had been put upon the goods by the complainant "in order to deceive other people and with the object of getting an advance on that property." Property worth about Rs. 30, counsel added, had been marked to be worth Rs. 30,000 or something like that.

With regard to the silverware Mr. Vicaji submitted, the defence had secured an order from the King's Bench, in London, declaring the accused to be morgagee in possession of the property which had originally been in the custody of Grindlays. Grindlays in London had sent a cable to their Bombay office, asking the latter to hand over the goods to the accused.

The Magistrate refused bail, subject to the right of the defence to renew the bail application. Meanwhile, the accused's attorneys are to be permitted to interview their client.

The application for remand into police custody till July 18 was allowed.

MORE ARRESTS IN SURAT.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION TO GOVT

SURAT, July 3.

The police have effected many more arrests in connection with the communal fracas that took place in Surat on the occasion of the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration procession.

During the last week six more Muslims have been arrested, bringing the total to 40. Among the arrested 39 are Muslims and one Hindu.

At a meeting privately convened by Muslims, it was decided to start a fund and collect contributions to render help and give legal advice to those of the poor Muslims who will be hauled up before the law courts.

The Committee appointed at the meeting have resolved to send a representation to drop all proceedings in connection with the riots as the Muslim accused in the case are poor and will be involved along with the Government in heavy expenditure.—Free Press.

MR. VALLABHBHAI TO PRESIDE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE AT SURAT.

SURAT, July 3.

A Conference of the representatives of local self-Government institutions in Gujarat will be held at Surat on July 6th. Dr. M. K. Dixit M.L.C. President of Surat City Municipality has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel President of the Ahmedabad Municipality will preside.—A. P.

ALLEGED RIOTERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

SURAT, July 3.

Eight more Muslims including an old man have been arrested by the Surat City Police in connection with the Shivaji Day riots in Surat. All of them numbering 50 were placed before the City Magistrate who released them on bail of Rs. 300 each.—A. P.

AMENDING PROSTITUTION ACT.

LANDLORDS AND BROTHEL-KEEPERS ON PAR?

A PASSAGE-AT-ARMS IN CORPORATION.

Personal recrimination and rancour were in evidence during the debate in the Municipal Corporation on Monday when Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved a resolution to amend the Prostitution Act so as to penalise the landlords who received rents from the prostitutes.

Sir Vasant Rao Dabholker, the champion of the landlords opposed the resolution and said if prostitutes were stopped from doing their business respectable women would be molested while Mr. P. J. Murzban thought that prostitutes were a necessary evil and could not be done away with a stroke of the pen.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas appealed the Councillors to treat these poor women as their own daughters and sisters. Sir Vasant Rao preferred to go to the Corporation as a nominated member rather than through the votes of prostitutes and asked Mr. Chandavarker as to why he came to the Corporation from "D" Ward which was full of bad women. The matter was subsequently referred to a Committee for report.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved: That the Corporation are of opinion that the Bombay Prostitution Act should be so ammended as to include a provision making it a penal offence for land-lords to receive rent for premises which are used for the purposes of prostitution and that the President be requested to address Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation accordingly.

Mr. Chandavarker said localities like Grant Road, Girgaon and Charni Road where respectable people lived were now occupied by prostitutes on high rents. He gave an instance of a chawl at Girgaon where respectable people had to leave because they were not able to pay the same high rent which women of ill-fame paid. The respectable people, were afraid of the prostitutes as they had hirelings like "Mavalis" and "Badmashis" and therefore they were afraid even to appeal to the police. He urged the elected Councillors to take up the question and issue a mandate to the Government in the name of the people as there was a strong feeling in the city that the Municipality should take up the matter.

46 YEARS' OLD BROTHEL.

Mr. W. H. Hammond seconded the proposition and said the Government had made it illegal for any one to keep brothels or make profits out of the earnings of the women and he pointed out that the land-lords were in that respect in the same category as keepers of brothels when they rented their houses to the prostitutes. In fact, he said, the land-lords actually profiteered. There were some houses in bad localities whose economic rent should not be more than Rs. 6 per room but the rent charged by the land-lord was from Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per room in addition to Re. 1 for electric light per day. There was a brothel of 46 years standing at Grant Road with a rent of Rs. 600 per month.

Sir V. A. Dabholker opposed the resolution and said if a house proved a nuisance to a certain locality the best course was to make a complaint to the police. If prostitution was done away with he was afraid, respectable women would be molested by "Badmashis" as was the case in Poona last year where a girl student was assaulted by a "Mavali". He could not understand why an attack was launched against the land-lords alone as in that case doctors, pleaders and merchants and mill-agents were also equally to be blamed. Why should a doctor treat a woman of questionable character and make money out of her, he asked. He then turned to Mr. Chandavarker and said "Has not Mr. Chandavarker got into the Corporation with the votes of some of these women? (laughter). (Mr. Chandavarkar: Certainly not.)

Sir V. A. Dabholker: I was helping him at the election and some women there. I did not actually see them vote but they were there.

Mr. Chandavarkar: That is an absolute lie. (Laughter).

Continuing Sir Vasantrao said: Why does Mr. Chandavarker come here from "D" ward if it is full of bad women (laughter). Personally, he said, he would go to the corporation as a nominated member rather than go through the votes of prostitutes (laughter).

SIR VASANT RAO'S AMENDMENT.

He then moved an amendment that the subject matter of the proposition be referred to the Public Health Committee.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the amendment and said it was a social question. The prostitutes, he said, were a necessary evil and should not be done away with at a stroke of the pen.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas opposed the amendment and regretted that the poor women whom they should consider as their own sisters and daughters were treated with so much lenity and that some councillors thought that prostitutes were a necessary evil. He strongly objected the attitude of some of the landlord members who abeted the nuisance of prostitutes in Bombay and ruined the lives of the poor women.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said: There was no law in any civilized country penalising the landlords. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the amendment.

Mr. Chandavarkar replying to the debate denied having received any help from Sir V. A. Dabholker during the last election and said when a friend took him to Sir V. A. Dabholker before the election, Sir Vasantrao said:—I should like to help you, but don't give it out that I am helping you as I have promised to help others" (laughter).

When the question was put to the vote, Sir Vasantrao withdrew his amendment and the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was agreed to by a large majority as a substantive proposition.

TRAM COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:—'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the B. E. S. & Tramways Company, Limited, to supply the Corporation with a statement showing (1) the places between which through service was available from time to time since 1905 but which cannot now be reached without a transfer, (2) the places between which and the year in which transfer tickets were introduced on the system; (3) the fares charged from place to place and from time to time; and (4) the departure they have made in the through running of cars on the various routes on their system so as to necessitate a transfer.''

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Tramways Committee.

Dr. Viegas said he had no objection to the matter being referred to the Tramways Commitee..

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The corporation then adjourned till 4-40 p.m. today.

THE MAHAD INCIDENT

"UNTOUCHABLES" DECIDE ON SATYAGRAHA.

COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL MEETING.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar a conference of the "depressed classes" in Bombay was held on Sunday last at the Sir Cowasjee Jahangir Hall. Strong speeches were made at the conference condemning the attitude of the so called higher castes Mahad where the latter had belaboured some "depressed" classmen for having drawn water from a well.

The Conference decided to launch upon a Satyagraha campaign to get the drepressed class grievance removed and asked the Bombay Government to establish a separate department to deal with the grievances of the depressed classes on the lines obtaining in Madras.

Gitanand Brahmacharya of Malabar, made a strong speech, exhorting the "untouchables" to assert themselves. "If the Brahmins prevented you from drinking tank water "he said," you should have caught hold of their leaders and given them a good ducking there and then".

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES' SEMI-FINALS.

LONDON, July 4.

At Wimbledon, to-day, weather was cloudy, and a stiff breeze was blowing. There was a moderate attendance in the Semi-Finals of Women's Doubles, Miss Helen Wills and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Godfree and Miss Nuthall 6|2, 6|2.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Anthony, Colonel Commandant G. S. G. Craufurd, Colonel Commandant G. S. G. Craufurd, and Miss Loring, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. T. A. A Wilson, Prince Pratapsingh Gackwar of Baroda, Captain C. E. U. Bremner, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Travers lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, 3rd instant.

Men and Matters.

In his message to the people of Canada who are celebrating the diamond jubilee of their country's existence as a nation. His Majesty King George V was pleased to observe that Canada was conscious that within the British Empire "there was perfect freedom."

* * * * * * *

Freedom evidently is of two kinds. The free portions of the Empire enjoy one kind; subject portions of it like India enjoy the doubtful privilege of having freedom of an inverted order, the freedom for their rulers to whisk away young men into jails and keep them there as long as they like, without the chance of ever being tried in a proper court of law.

* * * * * * *

Mahatma Gandhi says every question can be looked at from at least seven points of view. The Government of India have a much simpler philosophy. They have one point of view, that of helping Lancashire against the Indian mill-owners.

* * * * * * *

At the Non-Brahmin Conference in Coimbatore, Mr. Chakkarai observed that the time had come "when they should look upon the question (of political unity) in a broader outlook."

* * * * * * *

And so say all of them—and all of us. But the difficulty is that everybody remains at the penultimate stage, praying for the ultimate one of unity. The prayers are long but the goal remains distant.

* * * * * * *

It will remain distant so long as Congress organisations busy themselves with improving only their constitution and their method of procedure. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had a meeting the other day. The main subject discussed was election procedure. And yet there are many more vital matters, the organising of a big Swadeshi campaign, for example.

* * * * * * *

The Catholic clergy in Germany declared themselves long ago against the short skirts popular with the women of the Fatherland. Now they denounce as well their fondness for athletic contests. A contest of words has already begun between the clergy and the women and their male champions. The clergy will lose.

* * * * * * *

"Ah, they are my friends," exclaimed Mr. Newrich showing a wonderful library collection to a genuine book-lover.

"I see," said the latter as he examined a volume from a shelf. "you are in the habit of never 'cutting' your friends."

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ELEVEN FOR THE STAFFORDS AGAIN.

The Staffords are making strenuous efforts to retrieve and strengthen their position in the League, and by all appearances they certainly look like succeeding. If the Cheshires go under at the second meeting the two teams then they will be level in points and the championship of the League will have to be decided according to goal average; and it is in this particular that the local side will shine. It is not many days since they drubbed the Y.M.C.A. to the tune of eleven goals and yesterday they repeated the performance when they met the G.I.P. on the Co-operage.

In the first half the railway worked hard and though the soldiers netted five goals within a period of fifteen minutes, three of them were rather lucky ones. Beginning the second half well the G.I.P. succeeded in keeping out their opponents for quite half the period. The Staffords, however asserted themselves again, and increased their score by half-a-dozen goals, the three inside forwards being responsible for them. Walker, the railway centre-half played a tireless game his tackling and passing being especially well timed.

South Staffords 11 goals.
G. I. P. nil.

ATTACK ON BRIDAL PROCESSION.

CASH AND ORNAMENTS STOLEN AWAY

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Report of a serious riot in which Moslems are alleged to have attacked a bridal party near a Mosque in Basirghat sub-division and stripped the bride of jewellery and looted other property has just reached the Alipore Police.

It appears that the marriage procession including the bride and the bride-groom was passing by the Nura Mosque when a number of Mohammadans, came out of the Mosque and ordered the processionists to stop music. The order was complied with. A little way ahead of the Mosque the processionists began to beat drums when, it is stated, all of a sudden a large number of Mohammadans fell upon the processionists with brickbats and lathis and began to assault them, indiscriminately. The processionists ran for their lives and the mob looted valuable ornaments from the body of the bride and some cash and bolted away. Three of the processionists were seriously injured. The police immediately arrived on the spot and arrested several Mohammadans.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, July 4.

A Gazette Extraordinary is notifying the application of Section 5 of the Tariff Act declaring the Kathiawar States as foreign territory for the purposes of the said Section and directing the levy of customs duty at the same rates as prescribed in respect of articles imported into a port of British India for similar articles when imported by land from the said territory. Such duty shall not be leviable on (a) any article which is proved to the satisfaction of the Land Customs Officer to have been cleared there on payment of duty at the same rate as is prescribed by the Tariff Act for similar articles imported into any port to which the Act applies or (b) any article which is proved to the satisfaction of such officer to have been produced in the said territory.—A. P.

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to questions Mr. Amery said that work had begun and was being expedited in connection with a hostel for the students of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture of whom there were 42 in the past academic year.

At Wimbledon, in Mixed Doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Godfree reached semi finals beating Sondon and Mrs. Peacock 6|4, 6|4.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 4.

In the final of Men's Doubles, Tilden and Hunter beat Cochet and Brugnon (Holders) 1|6, 4|6, 8|6, 6|3, 6|4.—Reuter's Special.

SIMLA, July 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mewatters leaves for Calcutta on the 10th in connection with the meetings of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 4.

Information has been received of the death at Basra on his way back from pilgrimage of Mir Nurmuhammed Talpur of the ruling family of Mirs of Sind.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Elaborate precautions have been taken by the District Magistrate of Howrah in connection with the Moharrum festival. About two hundred Mahomedans were bound down to keep peace for good behaviour.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY 1928
NEW YORK.

July 4.

New York Market was closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

	July 4.
Previous Closing Rate	9.24
To-day's Opening Rate	9.22
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.22
Difference	—.02

Broach April/May expectation Rs. 342 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 4.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
	0 2 0
	Lower.
Silver Forward	25 14 0
	0 2 0
	Lower.

Tone of Market:—India Sold.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SHANKARACHARYA CONTEMPLATES ACTION AGAINST GOVT.

POONA, July 4.

His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti, whose reserved berth to travel from Belgaum to Poona to attend the convocation of the Tilak University, was cancelled by the Railway Company, to make room for some Anglo-Indians, it is understood, is contemplating taking legal steps against the Railway for breach of contract.—Free Press.

DIASNRMAMET CONFERENCE

DISAGREEMENT IN TECHNICAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 3.

Geneva.—Despite the fact that three delegations are pledged to secrecy with regard to the details of naval discussions and members of delegations absolutely refuse to make any statement, nevertheless that appear to be leakages continue. For example local paper alleges that the Technical Committee has completely disagreed with regard to the British submarine proposal, which both Americans and Japanese are opposing, and consequently the discussion has been adjourned pending negotiations between the heads of delegations. Reuter is unable to obtain confirmation or denial in reliable quarters.—Reuter.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7 8.
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NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The annual report of the Bombay Department of Industries for 1925-26 has at last been published after an unconscionable delay of nearly a year. The report deals with a period of one year from August 1925 to July 1926 and is dated 3rd December 1926 and the Government of Bombay have taken seven months to digest and publish it! Mr. F. E. Bharucha, the first Indian Director of Industries, seems to have taken much pains over the report as it offers very interesting reading, the outstanding features of the present report being a comprehensive survey of a number of important industries of this Presidency. This was never done during the time of his Civilian predecessors who had monopolised the appointment of the Director on a very fat salary inspite of the clear and definite recommendation of the Industries Commission that no undue delay should be allowed to elapse before replacing a non-technical Director by a technical expert. The Government of Bombay allowed a period of five years to elapse to carry out this recommendation

Turning to the report we find our first Indian Director bemoaning once again (as he did last year) the inadequacy of the staff given to him to help him to do his work. He writes: "Although the post of the Director of Industries was re-created in July 1925, to reorganise the Department I had only one clerk and one typist under me till December 1925 when two additional clerks were sanctioned and three more clerks were sanctioned from April 1926." This clearly reveals the predicament in which the Indian Director was placed as soon as he was appointed. He was left to help himself as best as he could with the office furniture and heaps of files. Perhaps, those who rule the Secretariat imagined that the Indian Director would collapse under the strain of the work entrusted to him or fail in his undertaking; but, judging from the elaborate and well written report submitted by Mr. Bharucha, he has, despite the difficulties and obstacles placed in his way, acquitted himself creditably, compared with the miserable results achieved by the Department during the tenure of his Civilian predecessors who were given by an indulgent Government the assistance of a Deputy Director, an Assistent Director and about two dozen clerks.

But the efficiency and result of working of a Government Department can only be judged by the actual amount and quality of work done and not by the number of officers and men employed in it. Even a cursory reading of Mr. Bharucha's report shows that more solid work has been done by him single-handedly and unassisted in one year than was done during the preceding five years when the European members of the Civil Service were in charge of the Department. Even the budget grant of the Indian Director seems to have been cut down. Thus, while the Department spent Rs. 2,39,000 in 1922-23, it spent only Rs. 67,457 in the year under review. In a way this is a proof that thrift and economy were the order of the day in the regime of the Indian Director. Mr. Bharucha seems to have done much more solid work at much less expenses than was done by his predecessor, Mr. R. D. Bell, in whose time large sums were spent on highly paid staff to make a big show. In fact three officers of the Department, including Mr. Bell, seem to have drawn more than Rs. 6,000 per month amongst themselves alone! Looking to the Civil List we find that while Mr. Bharucha as the Director continued to draw the same salary as he was getting as Assistant Director plus a duty allowance of Rs. 100 per month, Mr. Bell, who was comparatively a junior Civilian at the time of his appointment, was started on Rs. 2,500 and was drawing Rs. 3000 when he was transferred from this Department. This shows how Indian officers who succeed Europeans and do the same work are treated even in the regime of Ministers. We intend on another occasion reviewing in detail the very important and interesting report compiled by Mr. Bharucha.

PLEA FOR CAUTION.

It is a relief to learn that at Mahatma Gandhi's request the Nagpur City Congress Committee has decided to suspend the Arms Act Satyagraha at Nagpur for one month, with a view to ascertain public opinion in other provinces. One wishes that the organisers of the Satyagraha had realised the need for consulting other provinces before they started the campaign. Now at least, we wish they would not resume it in any form except with the sanction of Mahatma Gandhi, the All-India Congress Committee and the Provincial Committees of Bengal and the Central Provinces. The need for all these precautions should be obvious. The campaign is bound to be a grim, prolonged fight, against Government and Government are relentless. It is not merely a protest against the autocracy of this or that official, the prestige of the whole Government of India is involved in the issue. If the campaign is to be localised it is bound to be futile. If it is meant to develop into a nation-wide campaign, it is necessary we take full stock of our resources, moral and material, and of our other heavy and urgent responsibilities. The Congress, under whose auspices the campaign is to be conducted, itself presents at this stage the spectacle of an utterly divided house apart from grave communal troubles within and without it. We do not at all feel confident that the Congress can afford to plunge the country into a campaign like the one contemplated, though we realise that the wrong against which the campaign is directed is about as grievous as the Rowlatt Act. The least that is expected of the organisers of the Satyagraha is that they do not resume it as light-heartedly as they began it. All honour to their brave and generous impulses. All honour to to the brave volunteers under them. But it is precisely in such cases that evil may be wrought for want of thought as well as want of heart. We suggest that the approval of the Congress Committees of Bengal and C.P. is necessary because at this stage they are in one way or other primarily concerned. The sanction of the All-India Congress Committee is necessary because the campaign is expected or likely to affect the whole country. Above all is essential Mahatmaji's approval of the nature and the requisites of the campaign, because he knows best the conditions of a successful Satyagraha.

MAHAD SATYAGRAHA.

If any cause on earth demands a Satyagraha of an uncompromising type it is that of the "depressed" classes against their unspeakable wrongs. The slaves of old could purchase or otherwise win freedom, But untouchability remorselessly pursues its victim throughout his life, in public schools and even at public wells, in fact everywhere on God's earth where a caste Hindu dwells. And it leaves its brand on the untouchables' children and grandchildren and not until they forswear their religion can they escape this persecution, a religion which a Shankaracharya calls "the most liberal religion". We are not at all surprised at the decision of the "untouchables", announced at their monster public meeting held under the presidency of Dr. Ambedkar at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday, to launch Satyagraha at Mahad. The Mahars of Mahad, it will be remembered, used a public well after it was formally declared open to all by the Municipality. And for this sin the caste people of the place started a virulent persecution of the poor Mahars. The authorities were impotent and the inevitable has happened. The Mahars and their Bombay friends have solemnly resolved to carry on Satyagraha. We trust the Satyagraha will be most peaceful even under the gravest provocation and that even caste-men with a heart will support the movement in every possible way. Then, we feel confident it will be as successful as the historic Vaikom Satyagraha.

THE IMPARTIAL MEDIATOR.

The "Saturday Review" is in great distress. What is to happen to British influence abroad and particularly on the Continent if the Powers of the Little Entente and also France and Italy come to disbelieve that the British Foreign Office has "no axe to grind"? The Conservative journal laments that "formerly" the strength of British foreign policy lay "in the fact that it had no axe to grind" an assertion, by the way, which will raise a smile in every foreign office in Europe. The "Saturday Review" takes Sir Austen Chamberlain to task for not having realised the importance of the Italo-Albanian Treaty and mournfully adds that his influence "has been sadly diminished" and that "Europe no longer looks upon Great Britain as an impartial mediator but as a partisan." Europe has reason to do so, and the Balkan States in particular, and the Nationalists in Germany can produce many an instance where the "impartial mediator" of the "Saturday Review"'s imagination has proved itself a rank partisan. What was it which prevented Sir Austen Chamberlain from intimating to Signor Mussolini that his mischievous backing of one Balkan Power as against another was sure to lead to a period of tension in the Balkans, and that a tension of this type would lead to a conflagration? In regard to Germany it is no wonder if the Nationalists believe that Britain is more with M. Poincare than with Dr. Stresemann. M. Poincare has spared no pains in publicly exulting over the fact.

ABOMINATIONS ONE, TWO THREE.... AD INFIN.

II—THE WRONGS THEY DO UNTO US.

(BY F. K.)

The difficulty is where to begin and where to end. It is easy enough to catalogue the abominations of our rulers without reference to a specified time. But when you have rashly let yourself in for an article analysing the week's menu of half-a-dozen abominations freshly served upon us by our English Chefs, it becomes a matter of nice distinctions. For, be it said to their credit, they are expert Chefs. Their crudities are well dished up with sauce. They use condiments sparingly:—mustard, pepper, chilis, are kept down; but sauce and vinegar, in paraphrased slang known as "cheek" is used liberally. Now, tasting the week's menu of abominations, the difficulty arises as to which of them are distinctly fresh or, better, which of them are distinctly freshly stale; fresh in the sense of new, or the latest, and stale in the sense of rancid and generally obnoxious. In other words, what are the freshest, the newest abominations of the week? A nice subjecct for study! It may well become a subject for controversy. For just as the most delicate care were needed to expatiate upon the subtle virtues of a noble savoury, so, indeed, the most exquisite care will be wanted to analyse and condemn the subtle vices of the half-a-dozen nasavouries or abominations of the week's menu. And the difficulty still remains as to their separate origins. Which of them are new and separate creations of the culinary art of our English Chefs? Where does one creation round off and another creation shoot off? Where are the lines of distinction to be drawn with reference to our week? It is an enquiry not to be dared so near our own day. The week's history-in-the-making cannot be written so near our day, even if it is a history of abominations. They are dove-tailed one into the other, they follow one from the other in sinister sequence and it is not easy to tell with cut and dried precision where one abomination ended and a fresh one began.

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See how cunningly they work into the very body and essence of the stew of foreign rule. Subash Bose stung to action, writes from his sick-bed, a well documented challenge to Earl Winterton denying the latter's wild allegations, giving documented facts to refute the concoctions of the C.I.D. which the prevaricating Earl serves up to the Members of Parliament as incontrovertible but none-the-less unproved facts. The Earl makes some guttural sounds in his throat; mumbles something about the need for secrecy, his complete confidence in C.I.D.; gives dark hints of subterranean revolutionary rumblings in Bengal and no more is said about the matter. How does this hoax of law and order thrive? Let us say, an instance of injustice is brought to light. The sufferer is a very poor man. The matter ends, with some lame apology. Actually there was a case last week of some unfortunate man in Dibrugarh prison who was striped for the sins of another. Someone with a brave concern for the blunt impartiality of the law made a show of protest in Parliament. The noble Earl replied, to say that he was satisfied that although the wrong man had been striped, "there was no substantial miscarriage of justice." And the matter ended there. We imagine, however, that if, let us say, according to some fiendish or merely neurotic rumour, the Earl were in danger of hurting his little finger, there would be no miscarriage of justice whatever in detaining some untried suspect in jail for a few years.

There is a fine irony about the use of the word "substantial" in its context, "there was no substantial, miscarriage of justice." There never is unless the individual concerned is of the pink, red, or sallow skin that exacts extra-territorial privileges in any sphere of life in India. Let one such individual suffer some slight affront or even inconvenience, it may be on the railways, or elsewhere and some European association or the other will write at once to their papers complaining of a substantial miscarriage of justice and demanding instant and adequate redress. But let the whole country vote a certain measure in the Assembly and a few autocrats certify against it and yet there would be no substantial miscarriage of justice. Any Tom, Dick and Harry is "substantial" in the eyes of British law. But Rao Bahadurs and Khan Sahebs and the verdict of the whole country as authorised by its Legislatures—may not be weighed against the small toe (why always little finger?) of a single Tom, or Eliza—so unsubstantial are we.

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Is it necessary to go on in this strain? Do you ask me for fresh abominations of the week? I reply: travel on our railways or rather *their* railways and you will find them in plenty. Look into our jails,

(Continued on pag 10.)

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

(BY S. M. R.)

The great Doctor of Laws of Nagpur has, of late, been advocating the cause of inter-communal marriages, in the Press, with the same vehemence with which the other Doctor of Medicine has been preaching the principles of the "Danda." The "political twins with contradictory temperaments," one the votary of Right and the other of Might, have, for some years past, divided amongst themselves the wisdom of these Provinces. But, where doctors differ there is death to the patient. Between the "Arm of the Law" and the "Four-foot Lathi," the "Sick Man of Asia" is in a pretty precarious predicament. While one has been exhorting youngmen to utilise the charms of marital love, the other has been haranguing fair maidens to wield the dagger! A Cupid's Dart in the heart and a dagger in the hand, is a fine picture, indeed, for the cartoonist of the "Punch" to contemplate!

PRACTICAL DISADVANTAGES.

There are, no doubt, many theoretical advantages of inter-communal marriages, but, unfortunately, there are many practical disadvantages also, which our worthy knight-errant has conveniently overlooked. It was another great lawyer, who, once, remarked, that lawyers are bad advocates of causes outside courts, as they, often, bring to bear their forensic frenzy on everything, that they touch.

In his enthusiasm for civil marriages, in his fervour for legislation, born, perhaps, of the zeal with which laws are broken in his native-city, he has painted the picture in too roseate a hue.

The analogy of England, cannot, on the face of it, apply, as there are no communities and castes, in the Indian sense, in Europe. The appalling number of suits in Divorce Courts in England and America, does not justify the assumption that increased love-marriages or strengthened amity and concord. The lynching of a Negro by Americans, because he had married a white woman, is not, after all, ancient history.

CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

Undoubtedly, inter-communal marriages are legal outside the limits of India, but, the author of the "Law of Crimes" knows, too well, that many more things are lawful, beyond the territorial waters of India! Is he not aware that the present Hindu-Muslim tension is, to a considerable extent, due to the kidnapping cases in the Punjab and Bengal, most of which had been the outcome of clandestine love affairs. How many Hindus, possessing the Liberal outlook of Dr. Gour, are prepared to marry their daughters in Muslim families, and how many Mahomedans can be found, throughout the length and breadth of India, who would readily give away their bright damsels to Hindu youths? Under such circumstances, when the whole country is weltering in abysmal ignorance, will not the passage of the Civil Marriages Act, after which inter-communal wed-locks are sure to multiply, increase the already existing communal acerbity? Even a school-boy knows that India's stringent marriage-laws have no counter-part in Europe or America, but he is also aware of the fact, that the colossal percentage of illiteracy is also peculiar to this unfortunate land. No measure of social reform, which neglects the preliminaries of a well-directed propaganda can ever stand a chance of success. The passage of this piece oof legislation, before education has permeated the lowest strata of Indian society, will only be like placing the cart before the horse, an experiment of which India had bitter experience during recent years.

Notes of the Day.

Flattering Fuad.

His Majesty King Fuad arrives in London to-day on a brief visit. He is to be received with the greatest possible display of cordiality and consideration. Four destroyers will escort him from Calais to Dover where the Prince of Wales will receive him. King George and his Ministers will welcome him at the station when he reaches London If the aim of British foreign policy is to make the best possible use of King Fuad's visit for the furtherance of British interests in Egypt and win him over by flattery and cajoling to the British view that real power in Egypt must be retained in English hands, it is doubtful, however, whether that aim will succeed. The British Cabinet has to deal ultimately with the Egyptian Parliament which is intensely nationalist in its outlook. Sarawat Pasha's Note which is alleged to have settled the recent crisis brought on by Lord Lloyd's filibustering methods, emphasizes that Britain must avoid "striking at the Egyptian Parliament's right to control the acts of the executive power or interfering with the principle of responsibility of the Minister of War concerning affairs of his department." The Mother of Parliaments at Westminster can take no possible exception to this doctrine.

A Frail Barque.

The Three Powers Conference on the reduction in naval armaments is a frail barque. It cannot keep seaworthy even in the calm waters of Geneva. It leaks; it lets out secrets although the delegates are, according to a Reuter message from Geneva, pledged to secrecy with regard to the details of naval discussions. Much to the chagrin no doubt of Reuter's own correspondent who could not secure earlier such excellent 'copy', a local journal has discovered that the Technical Committee has completely disagreed with regard to the submarine proposals put forward by Britain. So the discussions have been postponed. They were meant to be. Technical Committees have the great virtue of discovering with the added aplomb of their expert knowledge what the delegates at Disarmament Conferences always discover—viz., that they agree to differ.

Towards a United Congress.

Sardar Kharak Singh has fight in his blood and can be trusted to lead his men to the fray when the men are ready. He finds, however, that the men are not quite ready. Ever since his release the one thing he has been trying to hammer into the minds of his countrymen is the supreme need for communal and political unity, without which, he says, all sacrifices, however heroic, are vain. He is himself trying to hold a Conference with the leaders of the different parties in the Punjab with a view to uniting all these within the Congress organisation. And he exhorts everybody to join the Congress and make it strong. It is gratifying to note that at the same time, at the other end of the country, the non-Brahmins of Madras have decided to join the Congress. What ever might be their precise motives in doing so, their decision is a recognition of the strength of the Congress and is bound to bring about a better understanding between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and among the parties in the Congress. We understand that attempts are also being made to bring within the Congress fold prominent Muslim supporters of the Bombay Pact in order to strengthen the hands of those in the Congress who are determined to stand by the Pact. We are surely moving towards a united Congress. Would the pace were quicker!

Whose Fault?

In his evidence before the Lmlithgow Commission in London, Dr. McPhail, a Madras educationist, pointed out a danger attendant on university courses in India. Candidates for agricultural degrees regarded them, he said, as an opening for a career in something else. The learned Doctor gave the example of a man passing in biology and becoming a lawyer or a civil servant, but is it the case that higher education in India alone provides such examples? Do not young men from English universities who have taken honours in science choose to take up a career in the Home or the Indian Civil Service? It is all very well to ask Indians to look upon universities as places which provide learning and not merely degrees, but it must not be forgotten that the practical aspects of a university career are being neglected in India with the result that technological courses in Indian universities for the establishment of which Indians have been pressing so long are still denied them and they are forced to receive a merely literary education. Whose is the fault if the Indian student, having no other outlet, utilises his degree, even if it is in science, only to secure an ill-paid clerical job?

NARIMAN CASE REVELATIONS.

PETROLEUM CO. SUPPLIES FURNITURE!

MR. HAMID'S EXAMINATION ENDS.

Mr. Abdul Hamid was further cross-examined by Mr. K. F. Nariman when the Harvey-Nariman case came up for hearing on Monday morning before Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. At the outset Mr. Nariman reminded the witness of the accounts book of Gaya and Co., wherein, on a particular day, there was an entry of Rs. 12,000 on the credit side and a corresponding entry of Rs. 1,600 on the debit side. Mr. Nariman had tried to prove on a previous occasion that an illicit profits of 12 1|2 per cent. was allowed by the contractors to the engineers of the department on every occasion the payment was made.

Mr. Nariman: When did Gaya's works commence?

Mr. Hamid: About February 1923.

Mr. Nariman: The bill of Rs. 12,000 was the first big bill paid to Gaya and Co?

Mr. Hamid: It must be.

Mr. Nariman: Therefore this profit of 12 1|2 per cent. is given on the very first bill received?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, it seems so.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know anything about these profits?

Mr. Hamid: No, I was not the Executive Engineer then.

Mr. Nariman: You don't know anything about any arrangement of that kind?

Mr. Hamid: No. I have said so already.

Mr. Nariman: Can you explain how Mr. Gazdar who was your assistant at Hydera had happened to be your assistant in Bombay also?

Mr. Hamid: Because there was a vacancy in the same department.

Mr. Nariman: Then it was a mere accident that you and Mr. Gazdar came together in the same district?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: It was the duty of Mr. Gazdar to take measurements of Gaya's works?

Mr. Hamid: No, it was the duty of supervisor to do so under Mr. Gazdar's instructions.

Mr. Nariman: Was any special facility of payment given to Gaya and Co?

Mr. Hamid: They were given some advances.

Mr. Nariman: You know that inspite of all these facilities Gaya and Co. were always in financial difficulties?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were they paid anything extra for superstructure more than other contractors?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey has stated in his evidence that they were given Rs.3,300 more than other contractors for superstructure. What does this mean?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Were Gayas paid more than what was due according to the contract on the construction of "Nhanis?"

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: And when "Nhanis" were prepared Mr. D. R. Vaidya was in the company?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Velinkar interviewed and said that he was going to prove that Mr. Chintamani Vaidya was born in 1900 and that he was 22 years of age in 1922 and not 13 years as had been alleged by Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. D. R. Vaidya was not a partner of Gaya and Co?

Mr. Hamid: Not openly.

Mr. Nariman: But had he anything to do with the revision of "Nhani" charges?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

GAYA AND CO'S BILLS.

Mr. Nariman: With regard to the final bill of Gaya and Co., that was in dispute, do you know if Mr. Harvey suspected any complicity of his engineers in the affairs?

Mr. Hamid: So far as I am concerned I was never a party to any complicity.

Mr. Nariman: The first time Mr. Harvey cast suspicion upon you was in connection with this case?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: It would be a very serious charge against an executive engineer to say that he was working in complicity with the contractors?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There were many reports on the final bill of Gaya and Co?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You made your report and the S. E. made his?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Had your termination of service anything to do with this bill?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Was any enquiry made with regard to this allegation?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: You were on friendly terms with Mr. Harvey even after you left?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, we used to correspond about the case.

Mr. Nariman: Mr. Harvey must be writing to you about your welfare and hoping that you would get a good job etc?.

Mr. Hamid: These were mere formalities.

"PARCHUTTAN KHARACH KHATA"

Mr. Nariman then showed that in the accounts book of Gaya and Co., for the year 1923, on the final page, there was a total entry of Rs. 1,56,861 on the debit side written under the head "Parchuttan Kharach Khata". On the same page again there was a total entry of Rs.1,91,870 on the credit side showing the payments to the company by the Department. That worked out exactly 12 1|2 per cent. secret commission allowed on payments.

Mr. Nariman: Can you tell me the total amount paid to Gaya and Co. in the year 1923?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: This amount of Rs. 1,56,861 written for "Parchuttan Kharach Khata" on the total payment of Rs. 13,91,870 was a secret commission given to the engineers?

Mr. Hamid: I know nothing about it.

A huge controversy then ensued between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Velinkar when the former asked a document to be produced before the Court and the latter questioned its relevancy. Mr. Velinkar had a remark that Mr. Nariman had been wasting his voice for over hundred hours on documents that were not at all relevant to the case. Mr. Nariman immediately retorted by saying that it was not for the learned counsel to say that.

Mr. Velinkar: (to the Magistrate) If your Worship allows all the documents to go in, you will require atleast two years to go through them. I want to know whether you seriously meant to read all of them.

Mr. Nariman: It is the story of deeds and misdeeds of the Development Department and it has cost crores of rupees. Considering that, the record so far put in is, indeed very meagre.

EXCHANGE OF CHEQUES

Mr. Nariman then referred to the personel accounts of Major Parcelle with Lloyds Bank Ltd. An authorised copy of accounts was shown to the witness.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Hamid) you see in those accounts that on 5-4-1924 there is a cheque of Rs. 78,188 from Mr. E. S. Marker to Major Parcelle personally. There is another cheque of Rs. 59,660 from Major Parcelle personally to Mr. E. S. Marker personally only a two months after the first cheque. Can you explain these big payments during eight months of 1924?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot.

Mr. Nariman: Is he the same Mr. Marker connected with Gaya and Co?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

The cross-examination then turned on on the purchase of stores.

Mr. Nariman: The principle function of material department was to purchase all materials?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: That Department purchased mild steel bars also.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you make purchases yourself or did you require any sanction from the S. E.?

Mr. Hamid: Up to Rs. 2,500 I could make purchases myself on my own responsibility but beyond that I had to obtain sanction from the S. E.

Mr. Nariman: With regard to mild steel bars, you had special instructions not to buy them without first obtaining sanction?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was that order modified at a later stage?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the Bom

(Continued on page 9.)

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

POONA NATIONALISTS. MOVE

POONA, July 4.

An intensive campaign to advance the cause of Swadeshi will be launched by the Poona Nationalists on the 18th July, the anniversary day of Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Joshi, the pioneer of the Swadeshi movement on this side of India.

Efforts are being made to observe the day all over Maharashtra and an agitation will be launched to boycott foreign goods and foreign cloth.—Free Press.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

100 CHINESE CASUALTIES

BODIES TORN TO PIECES

LONDON, July 3.

Nanking.—Over a hundred Chinese casualties resulted owing to the blowing up of two junks loaded with explosives alongside the wharf at Siakwan. There was a terrific explosion in which many Chinese were torn to pieces and others were hurled into the river and drowned. Scores of native boats were wrecked and three steam-launches were damaged. Roofs of buildings were torn off and windows smashed. The Yangtse is covered with debris while on the shore wreckage and limbs torn off in explosion were picked up hundreds of yards from the wharf. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it was probably carelessness of the junks crews. Chiang-kai-shek has visited the scene of the catastrophe and is superintending the relief work and investigating the cause.—Reuter.

KING FUAD'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

PRINCE OF WALES TO ESCORT HIM TO LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.

Four destroyers will escort King Fuad of Egypt to-morrow on His journey from Calais to Dover. He will there be met by the Prince of Wales who will travel with him to London where King George accompanied by the Prime Minister and Secretaries of State for foreign affairs and home affairs will greet him. The Royal visitor will remain about one month in England but the State visit during which he will be the guest of the King at Buckingham Palace will last only three days. On Wednesday King George will attend a banquet at the Egyptian Legation and the two monarchs and other guests will be waited on by 26 Nubians from the Royal Palace at Cairo.—Reuter.

KING FUAD IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.

Guns boomed the royal salute at Dover on arrival, to-day, of the steamer from France, escorted by destroyers and aeroplanes bringing the Egyptian King Fuad. The Prince of Wales accompanied by distinguished group met His Majesty King Fuad at Dover, and escorted him to London. An elaborate programme has been arranged in honour of the Royal visitor. —Reuter.

Their Lordships Justices Sir Bengamin Heald and Mr. Mya Bu to-day granted M. E. Moolla's application for stay of proceedings in the case in which he had been adjudicated an insolvent till the 11th, the date fixed for hearing of the appeal against the order.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

LEADERS DISAGREE WITH GANDHIJI.

SAMBAMURTI ON HAVOC WROUGHT BY ARMS ACT.

NAGPUR, July 4.

A public meeting was held last night in the Vyankatesh Theatre when speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bharucha, Sambamurthy and Mahatma Bhagvandinji on "Mahatma Gandhi's letter and Nagpur Satyagraha", Mr. Ruiker presiding.

At the President's request, Mr. Bharucha read out Mahatmaji's letter to him and said Satyagrahis could break the provisions of the Arms Act and ask the audience whether it was not necessary to be trained in arms for acquiring and maintaining swaraj. (Cries of "Yes", "Yes".) He considered it to be an elementary right of every citizen to carry arms and asked the audience if the Act did not come in their way of building up nationalism.

Bhagwandinji, who followed Mr. Bharucha, made it clear that Satyagraha was only suspended for one month and that it was not finally given up. He was aware of the great dissatisfaction that arose in the city on the suspension of the movement and asked them to organise themselves in the meanwhile as they were particular and sincere about the restoration of the movement. He did not agree with Mahatma Gandhi that Satyagrahis could not carry arms for the purpose of being arrested, but all the same took upon himself the responsibility of advising the Nagpur Congress Committee to suspend the Satyagraha for one month.

DID GANDHI WRITE VAGUELY?

Mr. Sambamurthy, who addressed next, said Mahatmaji's letter to Mr. Barucha on Nagpur Satyagraha contained a novel exposition of Satyagraha. Mahatmaji should have clearly written that there could be no Satyagraha to the Arms Act in his article in "Young India" of the 19th May, wherein he disclaimed his alleged consent to Avari's movement, all the more so, when the All-India Congress Committee was then sitting to consider the resolution proposing that the A.I.C.C. should support the Satyagraha. In this article Mahatma Gandhi admitted to have said to Mr. Avari that it would be a great thing if some movement in the shape of civil disobedience could be conceived and successfully launched for release of the Bengal detenus. When Gandhiji wrote this article Government had begun arresting and imprisoning volunteers, and it was only just and fair that Avari should have been intimated at the earliest possible opportunity by Gandhiji that there could be no civil resistance to the Arms Act, if such was really his mind. The speaker did not agree with Mahatmaji that carrying arms peacefully was against "satya" or "shanti". While organising Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Bills Gandhiji stated in this pledge that since those laws were unjust, subversive of the principle of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community and the State itself is based, he should refuse civilly to obey those laws and such other laws as the Committee to be appointed thereafter might think fit. When Mahatmaji thought fit to organise civil disobedience to the Rowlatt Bills, asked Mr. Sambamurthy, is it not all the greater duty of Indians to offer civil resistance to the Arms Act which has emasculated the whole Indian nation, and made them helpless for defending their own country. Mr. Murthy finally drew the attention of the audience to the fact that Gandhiji has not said that there could be no Satyagraha to the Arms Act in his article in "Young India" which he has headed as "Nagpur Satyagraha."—Free Press.

VICEROY TO RECEIVE MILL OWNERS' DEPUTATION

"BRITISH PREFERENCE" TO SOLVE THE TANGLE?

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, July 4.

Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member, Government of India, has lost no time in fulfilling his promise to the mill owners to represent the millowners' case to His Excellency the Viceroy and also for an interview between the millowners and the Viceroy at Simla. As a result of telegraphic communications between the millowners and the Viceroy, it has been arranged that a representative deputation of the All-India millowners shall wait o nthe Viceroy at Simla on Tuesday next the 12th July. At the suggestion of the Viceroy formalities of deputation as the reading of a representation by the millowners or reply by the Viceroy, it is understood are to be omitted. It will be an informal conference between the Viceroy and the millowners where both sides could talk freely without restraint which a set representation and a set reply and intended for public consumption will impose. This is considered as a proof of the earnestness of the Government of India and especially the Viceroy to understand the millowners' case and explain their own view to them.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

Opinion in informed circles is that no greater importance than readiness to understand and convince on both sides should be attached to the Conference. It is said that an all-round extra duty is out of the question due to the influence that Lancashire and Manchester interests hold in the counsels of Government in England. The duty against Japan alone is impossible for equally weighty reasons, even, it is contended, from the standpoint of Indian interest as well. The only alternative which has been persistently put forward with missionary zeal by "Capital" of Calcutta, namely application of the principle of British Preference, is considered as impractical apart from its merits on political grounds, as neither the millowners nor the Government are prepared to take responsibility for putting forward British Preference as a solvent of the tangle. It is stated that opinion differs even on the merits of British Preference as a desirable solvent from no broader standpoint than that of textile interests. One European millowner of Bombay, who was expected to favour the solution through British Preference, is said to have expressed himself as opposed to it on the ground that Indian textile interests cannot afford to extend preferential treatment to a country which imports major part of foreign cloth although according to others India can hold her own against Lancashire and Manchester with eleven per cent. duty on Japan is provided for. In this conflicting opinion on merits and intense prejudice on political and other grounds against British Preference there is no chance of its being considered seriously at the forthcoming conference. And notwithstanding the fact that several weeks have passed since the publication of the textile Tariff Boards' repor and much powder and shot have been spent by the millowners in making the Government the target of their criticisms, no attempt has even been made to put forward alternatives to the Tariff Boards' proposals, which for valid reasons, say the Government, they cannot accept. This is the weakest point of the millowners' case and as it is unlikely that alternatives are likely to be discovered or put forward between now and next Tuesday, practical utility of the informal conference must be taken as nil as far as redress of the millowners' grievances is concerned.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPUTATION.

As far as is known the deputation, will be composed of Mr. H. P. Mody President of the Bombay Millowners Association, Mr. Stone, Deputy President, Mr. Geddis, Mr. Saklatwala, the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji and representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and South Indian Textile interests. The deputation will also confer with the Central Board of Revenue about exclusion of bobbins from the list of mill stores articles included in the mill stores on which, the duty will be abolished and other details connected with the proposal to abolish the duty on machinery and mill stores. The deputation will also have a preliminary conference with the Commerce Member, before waiting on the Viceroy.—Free Press.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION ON PALANPUR.

HIS HIGHNESS'S PROGRESSIVE VIEWS.

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

A deputation consisting of five prominent members of the Muslim community headed by Khan Bahadur M.I. Kadri waited on H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur to request him to inaugurate the second day of the Muslim Educational Conference to be held here on 1st December next.

His Highness warmly received the deputationists and in reply said that he had full sympathy with the aims of the Conference. He eulogised the services of these gentlemen in the cause of the Muslim education. His Highness asked them to strive to establish a Muslim College at Ahmedabad like the one at Aligarh, to start scholarships for Muslim students and to establish orphanages. They had his sympathy in all that they did for the betterment of their brethren and for the advancement of their education. He said he would inaugurate the second day's proceedings provided his other engagements would not interfere with the date of the Conference.

The Deputation after thanking his Highness withdrew.—Free Press.

DISTURBANCE IN CINEMA HOUSE.

MUSALMAN OBJECT TO A FILM.

DELHI, July 4.

The film entitled "Moon" of Israel which had been arranged to be screened at the Elphinstone Picture Palace was the cause of a disturbance. The picture is taken from the book of "Exodus" in the Old testament of the Bible, bringing into play Moses and other characters of the Bible. Scarcely had the first Matinee performance concluded, when the Muslim section of the audience interviewed the Manager of the Theatre and asked him to stop the performance. They stated that the plot was one which outraged the feelings of their community. Police were summoned and the situation was brought under control.—Free Press.

SAROSHIBALA IDENTIFIED

HUSBAND AND MISTRESS RELIEVED

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The appearance of Saroshibala Dasi supposed to be the victim of the outrage deepens the mystery surrounding the discovery of the dead body of a Hindu woman in the steel trunk left in the railway train on Wednesday last.

On the identification of certain ornaments by a woman named Chandrakuwari that they belonged to her sister who was missing from her home since Tuesday, the police came to the conclusion that the murdered woman was Saroshibala Dasi, the sister of Chandrakuwari.

In the course of their investigations the police discovered the girl Dasi at Bhowanpur where she says she had gone preparatory to her leaving for Benares.

The husband of the woman and his mistress who were taken into custody have been released.—Free Press.

NATIONALIST NON-BRAHMIN LEAGUE.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANISATION IN POONA.

POONA, July 4.

A Nationalist Non-Brahmin League has been established in Poona with their chief object to attain Swaraj within the British Empire by all peaceful and constitutional means.—Free Press.

REVIVAL OF COTTAGE INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC VALUE OF KHADI MOVEMENT

SOUTH INDIA KHADI CONFERENCE.

BANGALORE, July 4.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Charles Todhunter, Congressmen and Khadi enthusiasts and a great gathering of official and non-official public attended the South India Khadi Exhibition, and Conference, which opened on Sunday at the City National School. Mr. Gandhi presided, and in the course of his speech, traced the history of the Khadi movement from 1920 onwards, stating that unlike other village reorganisation schemes, the spinning wheel has been making steady progress throughout India, and that it had now come to be regarded as an increasingly practical and economic proposition in the Indian village improvement. "On this, my first permitted appearance on the public platform since my illness," he continued, "let me thank His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and his people for the great kindness and consideration shown during my prolonged convalescence. Your lavish hospitality has made by illness itself attractive."

FINE WORKMANSHIP OF KHADI.

To the richer classes, Mr. Gandhi commended the highly developed and fine workmanship of Khadi. The hand-spinning movement was, according to him, the greatest co-operative effort of modern times, calculated to transform the semi-starved villages which were being ruined into hives of honest and patient industry. "The Exhibition is carefully designed," he said, "so as to give ocular demonstraton of what Khadi means and what it has already achieved. If Khadi makes no appeal to your reason and has thus no place in the national economy, it must be suppressed despite my weakness for it. If a careful study of it conquers your reason, but yet you find yourselves too weak to translate its (reason's) dictates into action, then let your courage overcome your weakness. I stand before you as the self-chosen representative of the dumb, semi-starved, because workless, millions of India."

The speech was read by Mr. Rajagopalachariar, and was received with applause. —A. P.

CONGRESS ENTRY.

"OUR AIM NOT COMMUNALISTIC"

MR. S. CHETTY'S SPEECH.

COIMBATORE, July 3.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., Chief Whip of the Congress Party, congratulating the Non-Brahmin Conference on its wise and patriotic decision denied that the aim of the Non-Brahmin Party was communalistic. It was to kill communalism that the "Justice" movement had been started (applause). Continuing Mr. Chetty said that whatever views individual Congressmen might hold membership was not limited to a particular view but all who subscribed to the creed of attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. The speaker also dispelled the fear that communal representation might be scrapped by the Congress. What about the Lucknow Pact? he asked. In regard to communal representation in the public services Mr. Chetty said that such reservation was not in the hands of the Congress but must be wrested from the Government. Proceeding Mr. Shanmukham expressed surprise that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Congress President, who claimed to be the prophet of national unity had not even said a word of welcome to their proposal.

Discussing Mr. Kulandai's move to lay down in the Congress creed that an applicant to membership must not be a communalist Mr. Chetty said he welcomed it because by passing it they would be able to drive out Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the prophet of communalism. He hoped that though the motion was merely permissive in character they would look upon it as obligatory. He would join the South Indian Liberal Federation and work with them to stamp out communalism from both the Congress and the S.I.L.F platforms. (loud cheers).

Mr. Varadharajulu Naidu who received an ovation said that it was only on account of the Congress that he had kept aloof from the non-Brahmin Party. The speaker had often tried to induce the Raja of Panagal to join the Congress. If the present decision had been taken prior to the elections the history of the Madras Government administration would have taken a different turn, and that the decision would have made a history. Continuing Dr. Naidu referred to the difficulties he had to contend with when leading the Gurukula fight at Shermadevi. "We are yearning for Swaraj and demand it," said Dr. Naidu and declared that the Congress was theirs and not the property "of Mylapore Brahmins". They were prepared to co-operate with Brahmins but the latter should give up communalism.

A MEANINGLESS PROPOSAL.

Continuing he referred to the proposed motion in the Congress against title-holders and characterised it as meaningless. Dr. Naidu continued to say that if the "Justice" Party should succeed their principle should not be one based on caste but on political ideals. He hoped that a time would arrive when membership of the "Justice" Party would be open to Brahmins. Dr. Naidu declared that in his experience no Congress President had behaved worse than Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. The speaker warned Brahmins that if they perpetuated communalism they would have a bad time of it. Non-Brahmins were for peace, but were not afraid of battle. Just as the Swarajists captured the Councils to prevent them being used to Government advantage so Non-Brahmins should capture the Congress in their own interests. If Brahmins really desired unity they should have called for a Round Table Conference to settle the differences. Had any Brahmin raised his little finger to this end? Continuing Dr. Naidu said that while Lord Sinha was hesitating to arrest Mr. Gandhi, the Rt. Hon. S. Srinivasa Sastri had told the British Cabinet that by arresting Gandhi nothing would happen in India. (hear, hear). Non-Brahmins should make it clear that Brahmins should not indulge in the policy of 'divide et impera'. Amidst continued cheering Dr. Naidu expressed his willingness to join the South Indian Liberal Federation.

Mr. T. V. Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, Editor of the now defunct "Desabhaktan" also congratulated the house on its decision and said that non-Brahmin Congressmen like himself had hitherto been handicapped for want of the "Justice" Party's assistance. He would also support the "Justice" movement and further owe allegiance to the Raja of Panagal's leadership (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, General Secretary of the S.I.L.F. said that by passing the resolution they had created a land mark in the non-Brahmin movement. Their decision was to make the movement more vital, more dynamic and more strong with a view to realise their ideals. They had done their best to invite all parties to the conference and the response to their invitation was gratifying indeed. If they welcomed Messrs. Chetty, Naidu and Naicker they should also co-operate with them in their struggle for non-Brahmin liberty. "It is unfair," said Mr. Mudaliar, "that we should leave them alone to fight our battles in the Congress. We should go to them and with them."

On the President's suggestion the house signified its consent to Mr. Mudaliar's joining the Congress amid applause.—A. P.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

COIMBATORE, July 4.

Following is the text of the resolutions, passed among others, by the non-Brahmin Federation, yesterday at Coimbatore:

(1) "Whereas it is highly necessary and desirable to bring about greater unity amongst non-Brahmins of all shades of opinion and whereas certain interested persons, who have converted the Congress into a monopolistic organisation have been misrepresenting, both individually and in an organised manner the aims and objects of the non-Brahmin movement, and whereas it is necessary that such mischievous propaganda and misrepresentations should be counteracted, and whereas it is also necessary that steps should be taken to correctly interpret and spread the ideals and objects of the movement, this Confederation, while exhorting all non-Brahmins to join the South India Liberal Federation, gives liberty to such members of the South India Liberal Federation as are willing to join the Indian National Congress and other similar organisations to do so."

"This Confederation further resolves that the South India Liberal Federation shall retain its individuality as a separate organisation."

(2) "In view of the fact that the Justice Party, after having worked the system of Dyarchy for six years in this province, has found, as stated in the memoranda of its ministers, that it is a difficult system to work, and in view also of the fact that it is impossible to carry on the Dyarchic administration if any portion of the reserved half is fundamentally opposed to the principles and policy of the transferred half and in view further of the fact that it has been found possible under the Dyarchic system to instal in office a "binami" ministry which has worked with no following in the Council and which by its unscrupulous methods has brought the administration of Local Self-Government into contempt, this Confederation, while approving and ratifying the attitude taken by the members of the Justice Party in the Legislative Council, declares its considered opinion that the Justice Party should not accept responsibilities of office till Provincial Autonomy is conceded to the province of Madras.—Free Press.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE CONCLUDES.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

COIMBATORE, July 4.

The session of the non-Brahmana Confederation closed to-day afternoon. Among the resolutions passed was one favouring responsible Government for India together with provincial autonomy. Another condemned "the preponderating Brahmin element in the civil and judical departments," and denied that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar was India's representative at the League of Nations. Resolutions on temple entry, and the elevation of the depressed classes were also adopted. The President concluded the session with an earnest appeal to all non-Brahmins to unite.—A. P.

LIBERAL FEDERATION'S PROMPTNESS

MADRAS, July 4.

The Free Press of India learns, it is likely that the South India Liberal Federation Executive would soon take effective steps to carry out the resolution passed by the Confederation yesterday at Coimbatore. A propagandist organisation will be started and Mr. Ramaswamy Naicker will be requested to guide its work. District branch committees will be established to carry on propaganda on behalf of the Confederation and it is understood necessary arrangements are being undertaken to equip them with funds.

The Committee will first concentrate in enrolling members for the South India Liberal Federation and the Congress to whom a large number of Justicites are said likely to go.—Free Press.

NON-BRAHMANS DEMAND INQUIRY.

HARBOUR SCHEMES AGAINST PEOPLES' INTERESTS?

MADRAS, July 4.

An unconfirmed Coimbatore report says: Among the resolutions passed by the Special Non-Brahmin Confederation was one demanding of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India a Committee of enquiry into the Pekhara, Mettur and Tuticorin Harbour Schemes which the Conference characterised as being against the interests of the general tax-payer.—A. P.

"DON'T CONSIDER THEM SERIOUSLY."

MR. IYENGAR ON NON-BRAHMIN LEADERS' PROPAGANDA.

MADRAS, July 4.

Speaking at Kumbhakonam, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar repudiated strongly the impression that seemed to lay in certain quarters that either Pandit Motilal Nehru or himself, or any other Congress leader would give evidence before the Statutory Commission. He desired that propoganda made by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu should not be seriously considered. He knew and the public knew that charges made that Non-Brahmins were not invited to join the Congress, were false and frivolous. Nobody could prevent them from joining the Congress.—Free Press.

COMPOSITION OF ROYAL COMMISSION

QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN ASSEMBLY

COUNCIL OF STATE TO BE ABOLISHED?

WANTED ACTION ON SKEEN'S COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SIMLA, July 2.

As the Autumn session of the Legislative Assembly is drawing nearer, the non-official members are becoming more active in giving notice of resolutions and questions. Efforts will be made to ascertain from the Government an idea of the composition of the Statutory Commission. It has been reported in the press that Lord Irwin will probably make an announcement on this subject in opening the Autumn session. But so far nothing definite is known in Simla, and no indication is available as to whether any such announcement will be made or not. Interest will also centre around the reports of the Skeen Committee and the Shea Committee. It is understood that there have been frequent consultations between Simla and Whitehall on the issues raised by both these important documents. That some kind of statement has to be made by the Government is clear from the number of resolutions and interpellations that are being tabled. Syed Alay Nabi is understood to have tabled a resolution in the Council of State urging the Government to give early effect to the unanimous recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee.

In the Assembly about half a dozen non-official members propose to raise a debate on the Skeen Report. It is not known how many days will be allotted for the discussion of non-official business. To the list of eighty resolutions already published, may now be added another containing twenty, which raise a number of important issues. Dewan Chamanlal has a long resolution urging the convening of a Round Table Conference in order to amend or improve the present Constitution. He prefaces this request with a plea that the labouring classes should be adequately represented at the Conference. In his opinion, the Constitution should be so amended as to allow of adult franchise for both the sexes, grant complete autonomy in the provinces by the abolition of the reserved departments, the Ministers to be responsible to and removable by the elected members of the provincial Councils subject to the reserved powers vested in the central legislature, and a system of joint electorates should be introduced with reservation of seats if necessary, in order to protect minority interests.

ABOLISH COUNCIL OF STATE.

Mr. Chamanlal also proposes to abolish the Council of State and the system of nominating members, to transfer all control from nominated members to the Ministers responsible to the people's representatives, and further to lay down a charter of liberties to include provisions that no Indian citizen shall be arrested, detained or imprisoned except by the due process of law, that the Indian army shall be administered by a member chosen from the elected members of the Assembly, that the control of Indian Finances shall rest with an Indian, and of foreign policy, with a Minister chosen from the elected members, and that the State shall guarantee a minimum living wage, free health insurance, old age pensions, etc. Dewan Chamanlal has also another resolution urging the Government to pass legislation before the end of 1928 providing for a legal minimum living wage for industrial workers and for a scheme of social insurance, besides a scheme guaranteeing maternity benefits, old-age pensions for workers, etc.

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh wants early steps to be taken by the Government to start a school to teach science and civil aviation to Indian boys, the Railway Board to be reconstituted so as to secure the permanent appointment of at least one Indian on it, ex-members of the Indian legislature to be exempted from the Arms Act, and either the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations to be elected by the Assembly or India to cease to be a member of the League. In another resolution, Mr. Gaya Prasad wants the Government to communicate to the British Government an expression of hearty good wishes on the part of the people of India for the success of China in her national struggle in defence of liberty against foreign aggression.

CHITTAGONG PORT

Mr. Anwarul Azim has resolutions intended to raise the port of Chittagong to a first-class port, to introduce free and compulsory primary education on lines enunciated by the late Mr. Gokhale, and to bring in legislation guaranteeing certain percentages of Government preferences to minority communities in India.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER BRICK FALL

The questions of which non-official members have given notice cover a variety of subjects, from the administration of the Government Board of Ambala, to the refusal of admission of Indians to certain places of amusement in Edinburgh. Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh will remind the Government of the fall of a brick from the roof of the Assembly Chamber and ask if in the opinion of experts the building is quite safe. He will object, in another question to the retention of troops permanently at Muzaffarpur. Kumar Ganganand Sinha has a series of interpellations about facilities for Indian apprentices in Jamalpur workshop. Mr. Anwarul Azim wishes to know the strength of the Muslim element in the A. B. Railway service. Mr. Abdul Haye wants to draw attention to "the great dissatisfaction among Muslims in the postal service in the Punjab". Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh will draw attention to the recent complaint of the Simla Traders Association regarding the conduct of the Fire Brigade, and ask what steps it is proposed to take to ensure prompt action. The same member will refer to the recent statement of the "Statesman" that European Government officials have been asked to indicate if they intend to resign on proportionate pensions before the sitting of the Statutory Commission, and will enquire if any reply has been received from any one. He will further ask how many such officials have retired since the introduction of the Reforms. Dewan Chamanlal will ask whether any members of the Railway Advisory Committees have been given railway contracts.—A. P.

ANTI-VIVISECTION AND ANIMAL PROTECTION CONGRESS.

A Congress is being convened by the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society and the English Branch of the World League against vivisection and for the Protection of Animals. It will be held in London, from 11th to 17th inst. at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

The work of the Congress will be done in four ways:—(1) Anti-vivisection (2) Slaughter Reform and Transport of Animals (3) Cruel sports. Fur and Feather Trades. (4) Humane education. There will also be plenary meetings of the whole Congress and public meetings.

Mr. Mohanlal Khodidas Shah, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, who is now in London, will represent the B. H. League at the Conference. A paper entitled "Animal protection in India" will also be submitted to the Conference on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

"RANGILA RASULA" JUDGMENT.

ULEMA'S INDIGNATION.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY

LAHORE, July 4.

A meeting of the Jamiatul-Ulema-I-Hind was held here last night at the residence of Mian Abdul Aziz,. The proceedings were private, and the press was excluded. It is understood, that about fifty prominent Maulvis from all parts of India attended. Mufti Kifayatalla of Delhi, President of the Jamiat, presided. The meeting discussed the "Rangila Rasul" judgment for several hours and eventually adopted two resolutions. The first resolution deplored Mr. Justice Dulip Singh's judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case, and considered its interpretation of Section 153-A wrong. In the opinion of the meeting, this judgment had encouraged the enemies of Islam to abuse and vilify Prophet Mahomed and therefore, the meeting viewed the judgment with great pain, regret and indignation. According to Shariat, the punishment for a vilifier of the Prophet of Islam was death. The Jamiat-Ul-Ulema-I-Hind therefore requested the Government to pay immediate attention to this judgment and stop the deep discontentment that had been created by it in the minds of Musalmans. If Government found that Section 153-A was not competent to punish the publisher of a book like "Rangila Rasul" then it should at once provide a new legislation, which should make vilification of founders of religions a crime, and till the time such legislation was not brought on the statute book, it should issue an ordinance and if Government did not take these steps, then the responsibility for any deplorable consequences would be on the Government's head.

The second resolution expressed hearty sympathy with the editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" in their incarceration and declared that whatever they wrote for the protection of the honour of the Prophet of Islam was quite proper and that they should be immediately released.—A. P.

"RANGILA RASUL" JUDGEMENT.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Friday in the Jumma Musjid in Shaik Memon Street, after the Jumma prayers to congratulate the Editor of the 'Muslim Outlook' and to protest against the judgment of Justice Dulipsingh in the 'Rangila Rasul' case, Moul Abdul Munim Baukza, presiding. The following resolution moved by Maulana Shaukat Ali and seconded by Mr. Khatri was unanimously passed.

The public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its indignation at the attitude adopted by the Aryas of Punjab against the 'savants' of Islam and their Prophet (may peace be upon him) and this meeting considers the scurrilous writings of the Arya papers as the effect of the judgment of Justice Dulipsingh in the 'Rangila Rasul' case, and puts it on record that the judgment has given more lattitude to the Aryas. This meeting therefore, expresses deep regret and warns Government to take the opportunity to reverse it and ask Justice Dulipsingh to resign his post.

The meeting also passed the following resolution.

The public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay congratulates Mr. Syed Dilavar Shah Bukhari and Moulvi Noorul-Haq for their unparalleled perseverance and truthfulness which they showed for the honour and integrity of their Prophet, and demands of Government to release them as early as possible for the offence for which they were convicted was the offence of all the Mussalmans.

A "FRIVOLOUS" AGITATION.

MR. UPSON ON "RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT.

LAHORE, July 4.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. D. G. Upson, formerly editor of "The Muslim Outlook," says that he is in entire agreement with the views recently expressed by Maulana Muhunimad Ali on the agitation started by the "Outlook" as a sequel to the "Rangila Rasul" judgment. He adds that certain facts should be made known to Muslims who are being misled by the "frivolous" agitation against the High Court.

Mr. Upson says: (1) The man convicted as Editor was merely a dummy Editor, the actual work, including the writing of the article "Resign," being done by a Non-Muslim employee. In view of this the statement of the Editor, with its many quotations from the Quran, was a misleading and even blasphemous one.

(2) The article was written not by a Muslim filled with religious love for the Prophet of Islam but by a Christian employee.

(3) The article was inspired by certain employers some of whom amended its terms before the publication.

In conclusion Mr. Upson says that the "Muslim Outlook's" agitation has been carried on entirely wrong lines. "The present need," says he, "is not the humiliation of a High Court Judge who could not have been inspired by communal prejudice but for a modification of the law so that Muslims, Hindus, and Christians might be restrained from attacks upon the characters of those whom they venerate."—Free Press.

TO PACIFY MUSLIM SENTIMENT.

M. L. A'S RESOLUTION ON JUSTICE S'NGH.

MADRAS, July 4.

Mr. Abdul Latif Ferukhi, M.L.A., intends to move the following resolution at the ensuing session of the Assembly at Simla: "In view of the deep religious indignation roused among seventy million Muslim subjects of his Imperial Majesty in India by the provocative judgment of Justice Kunwar Dulip Singh in the "Rangila Rasool" case, which is a direct insult to the Holy Prophet of Islam, this Assembly recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that he be pleased to respectfully request his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to demand immediate resignation of Justice Kunwar Dulip Singh of the Punjab High Court to pacify Muslim excitement."—Free Press.

FIXING OF CRUISER TONNAGE.

BRITISH SUGGESTION.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

LONDON, July 4.

Washington.—American officials are disposed to join issue on Britain's suggestion to fix the total cruiser tonnage at 600,000 instead of 300,000 proposed by the Americans; and if he former is insisted upon, Mr. Gibson will be forced to abandon his efforts to reach an agreement regarding cruisers which will thus be kept in abeyance till 1913, when the Washington Pact signatories will again meet.—Reuter.

MORE THREATS ON HINDU LEADERS.

MR. BALJIT'S LIFE IN DANGER.

DELHI, July 4.

"The Arjun" published the text of an anonymous letter said to have been addressed to Baljit, who was prosecuted by the police as the alleged murder of a Muslim who lost his life on the day of Swami Shraddanand's murder and subsequently acquitted, threatening to put an end to his (Baljit) life. The writer of the letter is said to have given his denomination as one who had murdered Pandit Lekharam and remained so far undetected and unpunished. He is further said to have written that he had accompanied Abdul Rashid with a bicycle to the house of the late Swami Shraddanand, on the eve of the latter's murder. The writer concluded his letter saying that it was much easier for him, who could murder Pandit Lekharam with impunity, to end the life of an unimportant person like Baljit. The writer, according to the anonymous letter, seems to have been offended with Baljit for his activities in rescuing and reclaiming women and above all, at Baljit's gait.—Free Press.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE?

LONDON, July 4.

Tokio.—Count Saito has asked for instructions regarding the British proposal to divide cruisers into two classes. The Naval authorities are agreed that Japan is unable to accept the 5-5-3 ratio in case of vessels of 10,000 tons or restrict the calibre of guns on 7500 tons cruisers to six inches as she has already eight-inch guns on them. It is expected that count Saito will be instructed to propose the compromise.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

PROGRESS HANGS ON FIRE.

LONDON, July 4.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bridgeman's statement cabled on 30th June has cleared the air, and particularly mollified the Americans, progress of the Disarmament Conference hangs on fire.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 4.

Rugby.—The International Press Conference which is attend by 170 delegates representing 23 nationalities began in London to-day. After the conference had been formally opened by Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall the delegates were entertained by Government at a luncheon over which Mr. Locker Lampson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presided.—B. O. W.

NARIMAN CASE REVELATIONS

(Continued from page 7.)

bay Petrol and General Supply Co.?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You know Mr. K. D. Bhagat?

Mr. Hamid: Yes. He was one of the partners of the firm.

Mr. Nariman: The bills came through Mr. Bhagat?

Mr. Hamid: No, they came through Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Nariman: This company was getting orders from your district and many other districts?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was Mr. Mehta also a partner of that firm?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: How did this firm come on your test?

Mr. Hamid: Mr. Colabavala gave me a note recommending this firm.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that this firm got orders from you at a higher rate and then they gave contracts to petty firms at a much lower rate, thereby pocketing the difference?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Why did you select this firm in preference to others?

Mr. Hamid: Because other firms could not supply petty orders.

Mr. Nariman: In the course of two months they have received Rs. 60,000. Do you call it a small amount?

Mr. Hamid: Amounts may be big but items were petty.

Mr. Nariman: There are bills of Rs 22,000 and Rs. 11,000 etc. Are these also petty items?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: These are bills from only one district?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the bills received by other districts as well?

Mr. Hamid: No.

The witness was then shown a bill of the sum of Rs. 8,400.

Mr. Nariman: Was the payment of this bill made?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say.

"7 BILLS FOR SAME MATERIAL"

Mr. Nariman: There is another bill of Rs. 4,997 That is a bill without a date. Was this amount also paid?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot say.

Mr. Nariman: There are again 7 bills, on the same day, all for 5|8 inch. bars for various amounts, totalling about Rs. 5,000. Can you explain why the amount was split up into 7 bills for the same material and on the same day?

Mr. Hamid: There might be orders on different days. I don't understand why they have made 7 bills on the same day separately.

Mr. Nariman: You must have received these bills and paid them?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: On the very next day again there are three bills all dated the same day, all for same number of bars, the same size and the same amount Is not it still more extraordinary?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were they duplicate bills for the same supply?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot explain it.

Mr. Nariman: So far these purchases of mild steel bars are concerned, they must have gone to S. E. for his sanction?

Mr. Hamid: They must have gone.

Mr. Nariman: Did he raise any question why there were 7 bills on a single day?

Mr. Hamid: I remember nothing about it.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Court here rose for lunch recess. Resuming the cross-examination after recess Mr. Nariman asked the witness whether he remembered any more duplicate bills in connection with the Bombay Petrol and General Co.

Mr. Nariman: You have seen that 5|8 inches bars of various lengths are included in these bills?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: In your list II you have shown a big balance of 5|8 inch bars in stock from 1921?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Why did you place orders locally when you had a large number of those bars in stock?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot explain that.

Mr. Nariman: If 5|8 inches bars were in stock, those bars ordered locally were then superfluous?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you require any furniture for housing district?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you buy any furniture from the Petroleum Company also?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember that.

The witness was then shown a bill made for furniture.

Mr. Nariman: Do you see any alteration in that bill?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Were the Petroleum Company dealing themselves in furniture?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Then they used to buy furniture in the market and sell it back to you at a much higher rate, thereby securing a substantial profit?

Mr. Hamid: I don't agree there.

Mr. Nariman: Why did you not go to dealers of articles themselves instead of going to Petroleum Company for everything that you required?

Mr. Hamid: I relied on quotations.

"CHARGE PROVED"

At this stage there was a sharp passage-at-arms between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Velinkar when the former asked one more document to be produced before the Court.

Mr. Velinkar: (to the Magistrate) your Worship will remember that Mr. Nariman's allegation is that Mr. Harvey ordered out 80,000 bars of 7|8 inches diameter, which were superflous. The documents which he is asking just now are quite irrelevant, so far as that charge concerned.

The Magistrate: If we are to believe Mr. Hamid's evidence, that charge has been proved.

Mr. Nariman then explained the relevancy of the document he had asked to be produced. He wanted to disprove a statement made by the complainant. Mr. Harvey had stated, in his evidence, that he had ordered only 50 tons of steel bars locally but he (Mr. Nariman) was going to prove that large local orders were given and the materials, that were ordered were superfluous. He was further going to prove that some of the orders were bogus. The money was paid but the things were not received.

PERSONAL ACCOUNT WITH PETROLEUM CO.

Mr. Nariman: You had a personal account with the Petroleum Company in your name?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: How many cars had you?

Mr. Hamid: Only one.

Mr. Nariman: You got your supply of petrol and other accessories from this company?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Your car used to come from Worli to Lamington Road for petrol?

Mr. Hamid: No, it used to be sent to my place.

Mr. Nariman: What was your average consumption of petrol?

Mr. Hamid: Sometimes I had to come to the office and that exhausted a large quantity of petrol.

The account for the year 1922 was then shown to the witness.

There was an entry of Rs. 217-9 for petrol bill. There was another bill for Rs. 1,200 and that was also for petrol. The witness said that the second bill was not for petrol but it was for the repairs of his car. There were two other bills of Rs.905 and Rs. 945 respectively and, the sums were debited to the accounts of the witness. A dozen other bills were then shown to the witness and he admitted that he had paid them.

Mr. Nariman: (to the Magistrate) These bills were not for Mr. Hamid alone but they were for several other officers.

Mr. Nariman: (to Mr. Hamid) Did that company supply your clothes also?

Mr. Hamid: Whenever I ordered the clothes from them.

Mr. Nariman: Did you receive any cash from the company?

Mr. Hamid: Never.

Mr. Nariman: And if there are any cash entries in their books, they are false?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There is a cash entry of Rs. 500 in your name. Did you receive that cash?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Nariman: Then that is a false entry?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: There is another cash entry of Rs. 100. Is that also false?

Mr. Hamid: I did not receive any cash.

Mr. Nariman: How do you explain these cash entries in the accounts books?

Mr. Hamid: I cannot explain that.

Mr. Nariman: Had the officers in your office similar dealings with this Company?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, some of them.

Mr. Nariman: Had Mr. Gazdar any dealings with this company?

Mr. Hamid: I don't know that.

Mr. Nariman: Did you pay the bills of this Company in cash?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: You must have current account in some bank?

Mr. Hamid: Yes, in the Imperial Bank of India.

Mr. Nariman: Even having bank account you were making big payments of several hundreds of rupees in cash?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

MR. HAMID'S RE-EXAMINATION

After several other questions had been asked and answered, the cross-examination of Mr. Hamid was concluded. Mr. Velinkar then began the re-examination of the witness.

Mr. Velinkar: (to Mr. Hamid) Was there anything like seniority among Executive Engineers.?

Mr. Hamid: Not very much

Mr. Velinkar: To whom did you direct your application for employment?

Mr. Hamid: To the Director of Development Department through Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Velinkar: What would be the proper size of 19 feet bars for piles?

Mr. Hamid: It will be a little more than 3|4 inches.

Mr. Velinkar: Would 7|8 inches be a suitable size?

Mr. Nariman objected to the question on the grounds that it was of a leading nature.

Mr. Velinkar: What length of piles was manufactured at first?

Mr. Hamid: 16 feet. They were borrowed from reclamation.

Mr. Velinkar: You said that you included 5|8 inches bars in your indent. Were they for actual or equivalent?

Mr. Hamid: For actual.

Mr. Velinkar: Is it a practical and economical proposition to complete 25 chawls in one year.

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Velinker: How many letters did you write to Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Hamid: Two or three during all this time.

Mr. Velinkar: To how many did you get replies?

Mr. Hamid: I didn't get reply to every one.

Mr. Velinkar: You have said that 5|8 inches by 19 feet bars are meant for piles as proved by the plan. Do you mean to say that all of them are for piles?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: What was contemplated at the end of the year?

Mr. Nariman objected to the question

Mr. Velinkar: What was the position at the end of the year?

Mr. Hamid: The chawls were in various stages of construction.

Mr. Velinkar: The number of bars would depend upon the number of chawls?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Velinkar: What were your regular days for seeing Mr. Harvey?

Mr Hamid: Tuesdays and Fridays. I used to see him in the office.

Mr. Velinkar: Does exhibit No. 103 contain an invitation for an alternaive design?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Velikar: Did Mr. Harvey give any donation to the Worli Tennis Club?

Mr. Hamid: I don't remember.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you pay any fees to that Club?

Mr. Hamid: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: I remember you have said that Mr. D. R. Vaidya's son was 15 years in 1922. How do you say that?

Mr. Hamid: I could know it from his appearance.

Mr. Velinkar: It has been suggested that you shared bribes with Mr. Sykes and others. Is it a fact?

Mr. Hamid: No.

Mr. Velinkar: Had you any secret dealings with the Petroleum Company?

Mr. Hamid: No. My dealings were quite open.

Mr. Velinkar: What was your pay when you had those dealings?

Mr. Hamid: Rs. 1,300 per month.

At this stage Mr. Velinkar concluded his re-examination and the Court rose for the day at an unusually late hour. The case stands adjourned till next Saturday when Mr. Sykes will be cross-examined.

'HEAVY DRAG ON NATIONAL PROGRESS."

PT. MALAVIYA'S PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

BANGALORE, July 4.

The tenth session of the all-India anti-Untouchability Conference was held on Sunday at the Tippu Sultan's Palace. Pandit Malaviya, Sir Venkatratnam Naidu and a large gathering were present. Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj presided. Rao Bahadur Dr. Rama Rao welcomed the gathering, after which Pandit Malaviya spoke at length on the necessity for continuous propaganda against untouchability, which has been, he said, a heavy drag for long on all national progress. The Pandit congratulated Mysore on hre advanced schemes for progress and the many steps already taken by her on the path of national regeneration. He cited as an instance the case of the depressed class students in Mysore, who were now having equal opportunities with stuents of more advanced communities, for study and cultural development, and he urged the need for the spread of religious culture among them.

CHANGE IN ORTHODOX MENTALITY.

He referred to what he termed the happy change in the attitude of the orthodox section of Hindus in recent years, and concluded with a personal appeal to the advanced members of the Hindu community to dedicate themselves to the cause of the depressed, make them happier, richer in knowledge and learning, and bring them up to a plane of equality with the best educated men.

DEPRESSED CLASS REPRESENTATION.

One of the resolutions that were adopted expressed condolence at the sad demise of Swami Shradd and. Another recorded the Conference' deep sense of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the several measures adopted to elevate the depressed classes in the State. Other resolutions of note were that calling upon all caste Hindus to admit the depressed classes to full rights of civic and religious fellowship, and another urging on the Government the need for their own elected representatives for the depressed classes in all local and central bodies in view of the fact that representation by nomination has been found ineffective.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR BYE-ELECTION

MR. S. B. THORAT ELECTED TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

BOMBAY, July 4.

A correspondent wires from Ahmednagar under date to-day; that the Returning Officer, Ahmednagar, to-day declared Sardar S. B. Thorat to have been duly elected to the Bombay Council.—A. P.

REDUCE FIRE INSURANCE.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S DEMAND.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association urging an all round reduction in the rates of factory tariffs

They point out the disparity of rates obtaining in Calcutta and Bombay and they urge the continual reduction of working hours in the Indian mills and other improvements that have been effected in the construction of buildings and installation of machinery show that it is high time for insurance companies to curtail their rates.—Free Press.

WORKING OF REFORMS IN ASSAM.

COMMISSIONERS ASKED TO BE PREPARED.

GAUHATI, July 4.

The Government of Assam adressed the Commissioners of divisions requesting them to furnish information on the working of the Reforms in the province by June 1, 1927 at the latest.

The Commissioners in their turn have addressed the Swarajists for their opinions on the subject.

It is understood their views if collected will be embodied in the report that will be submitted by the Government of Assam for the benefit of the Royal Commission.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 5TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC. CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday you are destined to lead a tempestuous career from beginning to end. The first year of your debut on the stage of the world was marked by disturbing the sleep of all the inmates of the building in which your parents lived, as well as of those of the adjoining residences. Your screechings and howlings interspersed with grunting and growling were a curse to all those mentioned above. As a child you were the terror, the young tyrant of your family, smashing the heads of your brothers and sisters, several years older in age! Elizabeth Turner sang of "Cruel Boy" as under:—

"He takes delight in whipping cats,
And pulling off their fur;
Although at first he gently pats
And listens to their purr."

The above lines exactly suited your case, though you seldom patted Miss Meau-ooo. When caught red-handed in pulling the cat (who is reverently spoken of by many Indians as coming from no mean family, claiming relationship with Master Stripes whose aunt she is considered to be!) you explained it away that it was not your fault that it was the cat that was pulling and you were merely holding it. After a return from a dentist's consulting room you narrated to your mamma the exploits you did there, saying "Mummy, the wretch pulled out my two teeth, but I kicked him twice in his tummy, so we're now quits." Once, at a dinner table, you were ordered by your mother not to take any more cakes having already consumed in your living furnace over a dozen, when you sharply reminded her by saying, evoking giggling and tittering from your brothers and sisters, "If I'm ill, it will be your fault since you have stooped me at the 13th!" Being the Nero of your school class you squared up account with those boys who dared to disagree with you, outside the school premises, after the closing hour, and when once your wrestling bout incident went even to the court of law, you were not the least afraid of the Magistrate, to whom you explained that when the police took you you were not fighting but were "merely separating one another"! You are destined not to show any improvement in your temperament while you grow to be a man. Your whole life will be full of such mischievousness. You will be great in the sense that your name will appear scores of times in the list of police and high court cases. Any advice given to you by all the joshis of the world "will go in one ear and out the other." So let the Chela cut short and add, were he allowed to coin a Latin phrase, "no verbum sun idiotentii," that is, no words are sufficient to an idiot.

The points on which opinion is sought are the extent to which the Council represents and reacts on current public opinion, the extent to which and by what means relations have been maintained between the members of the Council and the constituencies, the interest evinced by the public and the constituencies in the work of the Council and the electoral organisations of the province.—Free Press.

At a meeting held on July 3, Muslims of Kawachi lodged their protest against the judgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh in the Rangila Rasul case. The meeting, by a resolution, called upon the Government to have the case taken to the Privy Council and issue in the meanwhile, an ordinance forbidding the publication of such pamphlets.—Free Press.

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ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY HEAD-CLERK.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES BAIL.

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Some commotion was caused this noon at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court when the head clerk and assistant cashier in the Medical College were placed on their trial on the charge of having entered into a criminal conspiracy from April 1926 to March 1927 to commit theft of Government money in respect of Rs. 1,24,854 realised by them or entrusted to them as public servants.

The Public Prosecutor, presenting the case, said the accused instead of depositing the fees realised by them with the Accountant General misappropriated large sums of money to their own use. They had sent to the Accountant General only Rs. 9,000 and an investigation carried showed that defalcations had occurred for a period of one year The Public Prosecutor said certain papers were found with the first acused during the search which showed that the second accused had written to the former asking for money for personal use.

A remand of the accused into police custody was asked for to help investigations to complete. The acused submitted that there was no necessity for further remand and it was urged that the police should have been able to go into the papers connected with the case fully by this time.

The accused's application for bail was refused and the case was adjourned till July 12.—Free Press.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BENARES.

DELHI, July 4.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Benares on July 15, when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be present. The meeting, it is understood, will discuss questions of further instalment of reforms and the Royal Commission and the question of Hindu-Muslim relations in the country.—Free Press.

ARYA VAISHYYSIAS MEET.

RESOLUTION ON WIDOW REMARRIAGE DROPPED.

MADRAS, July 4.

A conference of the Arya Vaishyysias of the province was held during the week-end at Salem, under the presidency of Mr. Bhagwanatham Gupta, third Presidency Magistrate of Madras.

Many resolutions were passed by the conference for the social and economic upliftment of the community.

Discussion of widow re-marriage and infant marriage provoked heated debates in the Subjects Committee. The Andhra section, which held progressive views was opposed by the orthodox section. This created great confusion and some delegates were forcibly ejected out of the hall.

Ultimately the resolution was dropped.—Free Press.

FRENCH MOTOR GRAND PRIX RACE.

600 KILOMETRES IN 4 HOURS.

LINA (Mont. Lhery?—French Motor Grand Prix race over six hundred kilometres has been won by Benoist on Delage, his time being four hours forty-five minutes forty-one and one-fifth seconds. Delage were also second and third.—Reuter.

DEATH OF H H MIR MAHAMMAD TALPUR.

HYDERABAD, (Sindh) July 4.

H.H. Mir Nur Muhammad Talpur of the ruling family of Mirs of Sindh, who has been for many years a Government pensioner, died at Basra on Wednesday last, on his way back from a pilgrimage. Government and public offices remained closed in respect of the memory of the deceased.—A.P.

ADDRESS TO MR. HORNIMAN.

DY. COLLECTOR DISALLOWS EXPENDITURE.

COCANADA, July 4.

It is understood the District Collector, East Godawari, has informed the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cocanada, declining to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 5, voted by the Council for an address of welcome to Mr. B. G. Horniman.—Free Press.

MASSEY AND CO. STRIKE.

STRIKERS RESOLVE ON MASS. PICKETTING.

MADRAS, July 4.

Although to-day is the forty-second day since they struck work, Messrs. Massey and Co.'s workmen still hold on. This morning they decided to resort to mass picketting, in pursuance of which a number of them were seen sitting outside the works with a view to dissuade "blacklegs" from enlisting. Nothing untoward has happened till now. The Police are prepared for emergencies.—A. P.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is the abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 30th June 1927:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1,72,56,71.

In India silver coin 98,35,22, gold coin and bullion 29,76,69, silver bullion under coinage 8,99,05. In England gold coin and bullion, nil, silver bullion, nil, In His Majesty's Dominions, gold coin and bullion, nil. In transit between India, England, and His Majesty's dominions, gold coin and bullion, nil silver bullion nil. Securities purchase price in India 35,46,35. In England nil.

MILL WORKERS CELEBRATE CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute a crowded meeting of the mill workers of the 30 societies of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Group of Mills was held on Saturday the 2nd instant, at 6-30 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute for celebrating the International Co-operators' Day, Mr. Abdullabhoy Currim, Manager Pabaney Mills, presiding. The member workers of the Crescent Mills in a procession joined the function which was marked by an exquisite combination of fun and speech. The members were first photographed batch by batch and the programme commenced with music by Messrs. Parkar, Babajirao, Bandoo Nana and very humorous imitations by Mr. Dadarkar, the members of the Datta Mandal.

Then Mr. Kulkarni sketched the history of cooperation in the country and explained the importance of the Day laying special stress on both the moral and economic benefits of cooperation chiefly to mill-workers, Messrs. N.D. Kadam and S.L. Nikam also spoke on the advantages of the facilities provided by the Currimbhoy Company for their betterment and advised them to take their fullest advantage. Mr. Joomabhoy Sonji of the Currimbhoy Mills in a very lucid speech brought home to the audience how the ideal of co-operation worked out in the proper spirit would, besides securing economic improvement, also help them to qualify themselves for the attainment of the goal of Universal Brotherhood.

Mr. Abdullabhoy in his presidential address said that cooperative movement was a boon especially to the poorer people like the workers and earnestly advised the members to actively respond to the object of the Agents by taking fullest advantage of the cooperative activities started by them for their (Workers') welfare. This movement, he further said would teach them to cooperate among themselves as well as with the management in their work and thus help them both for furthering their mutual interest. Lastly he appealed to them to lay by some amount every month and this alone, he declared would work out their economic salvation.

After a short programme of music and [illegible] of thank [illegible], light refreshment brought this interesting and instructive function to a close.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ACTIVITIES FOR 1926.

The report of the Director of the Activity of the International Labour Office, states as under:—

The report submitted by Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, to the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference, which opened on the 25th of May at Geneva, consists of two volumes of some 400 pages. Part I deals with the general activity of the Organisation during the past year. The Director refers to the progress made in the distribution of information on subjects of international importance, both as regards the giving of immediate replies to request for information and in the undertaking of scientific research. The report indicates the readiness with which Governments and public administrations reply to requests for information, and to the large number of questionaires that are forwarded to them, as proof of the value they attach to this side of the work of the International Labour Office.

The regular exchange of information with States that are not yet members of the Organisation has enabled the Office to collect a large amount of information with regard to these States, and in particular with regard to Russia. The results achieved in the matter of social legislation are no less encouraging. The number of Conventions that have been ratified has increased from 194 to 229. On all sides there is evidence of increased interest in all questions touching the working man. Moreover, agricultural questions, which have for long remained outside the main currents of organised activity arising out of the industrial evolution, have come again to the fore. The report passes in review the economic events of the year, and deals with the efforts made in the different States against financial instability, high cost of living, shortage of housing, unemployment, etc.

In the second part are published in full the reports that the various Governments have to present each year on the measures they take to put into effect Conventions ratified by them.

ELECTION PLEDGE AND-AFTER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The President, Vice-President and majority of the members of the Ghatkopar Municipality are all Non-co-operators and claim to belong to N.C.O. or People's party. Recently the Municipality has come into prominence on account of heavy increase in taxation, which has naturally evoked strong and bitter opposition from the Ghatkopar public. At the time of last Municipal election, the N. C. O. candidates had given several pledges, one of these being "No increase in Taxation," but instead of sticking to their pledge they have resolved on heavy increases which is absolutely against their creed or rather the creed of the Congress or N. C. O party. This is the only Municipality where N.C.O. party rather than opposing the increases, have themselves proposed heavy increases against the wishes of the public whom they claim to represent. Recently a deputation of ten respectable gentlemen from Ghatkopar public, waited on the Municipal President, Mr. Desai, to discuss the whole affair, but to their surprise they found that the N. C. O. President was not in a mood to hear them, and they were simply informed that the President thought, they did not represent the public. This is perhaps the first time that N. C. O. leader who is the Municipal President has chosen not only to non-co-operate with respectable citizens of Ghatkopar but also deliberately to insult them and public are waiting to see if the President is going to make proper amends before they proceed further in the matter.

Sir, is it not time that general public should take a lesson from the above and next time refuse to co-operate with such members who kick them after elections are over?—Yours, etc.

A GHATKOPAR RESIDENT.

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE

APPEAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE

BENARES, July 4.

"The Aj" states that Government have preferred an appeal to the Allahabad High Court for the enhancement of the sentence passed on certain of the prisoners in the Kakori conspiracy case.

The application, it is understood, was presented to the High Court on June 30 by the Government Advocate.—Free Press.

You Believe in Insurance

BUT

Do You keep faith in

Indian Insurance Companies?

ABOMINATIONS ONE TWO THREE .. AD INFIN

(Continued from page 6.)

our Police Courts, our Corporations, and Assemblies: look into their (or must we say our) offices private or public or Government. How are the poor treated? Do they get justice always? Have they any chance? Have even our respectable (i.e well-off) citizens much chance against one of the ruling race. Half-a-dozen (!)

Why, you can, find a thousand abominations in one day!

I cannot get out of it so easily you may say. We can find quite as many abominations to our own discredit if that is where and that is how you would have us look. Probably. But is it all, our fault? A prisoner may be thrown into jail let us admit, for his own fault since society will not take the blame upon itself. But if instead of reforming, he degenerates: if while he is prisoner he cheats the authorities, makes a bid for freedom, refuses to obey, damages prison property, retaliates by word or by deed—is all that to be charged to him? Are they so many extra crimes deserving so many extra sentences? Justice denies it. British Justice affirms it. Law repudiates it British Law acknowledges it. For Justice is tempered with Mercy. Law is governed by Love. Not so British "Justice" and not so British "Law."

As a country, we are in the position of the prisoner above. We may have been thrown into prison originally for our own faults. Let us admit that. We were weak, ill-organised, corrupt. The British came and bound us in chains. We make no complaint of that. But if we break the prison-rules now, if we make a bid for freedom, if we damage prison-property, if we retaliate by word and deed the first blame goes to our gaolers for oppressing us so and goading us from one crime on to another. Wherever we may turn, we find this analogy holds true. On the railways and in the Police Courts, in the Corporation Hall and in the Legislatures, we are prisoners. We are oppressed. We move a finger and it is called a crime. If we are broken, and cowed, if we are shifty, and debased, servile, mean and sly—charge it no more to us: blame our gaolers! Say not they are *our* abominations, charge it to them, they put us up to those amominations by their cruelties, by their travesties of justice to us—for even prisoners must have justice—they have goaded us to this pass.

* * * * * * *

You may say, "We know all this. We have not come so far in your article to be told to look for the fresh abominations of the week on the railways, in the public services, in the Government Offices, the Police Courts, etc. We know all that. We want the big things that get the headlines in the newspapers and that need a couple of columns on the leader-page to be properly aired. What are the six big things of the week—the six big abominations of our foreign rulers—and no nonsense?"

All right, no nonsense. But don't expect me to go into details: many columns have been written about them already. As far as they can be thrashed out in print—they have been. Now:—(1) The Colour Bar in Scotland—both in certain restaurants and dance-halls and in the Universities. (2) "The gift to Lancashire" (to use the words of Mahtama Gandhi) regarding Government's refusal to protect our premier cotton industry against a double-barrelled competition from Japan and Lancashire. (3) A number of stiff sentences imposed upon our public men, principally Manchershaw Avari and the Editor and Printer of "The Muslim Outlook." The newspapers have all been extremely cautious about criticising the judgment of the Full Bench Court of Lahore. They have spun out long and well-padded leaders of apology for "the very clear case of contempt of court", etc., and only a few have ventured to observe with much trepidation that the sentences seem "unduly severe," particularly on a comparatively innocent party like the Printer of the "Muslim Outlook" who has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and three months' simple imprisonment. It seems a bitter travesty of justice that the real offender, the author of that scurrilous tract, "Rangila Rasul" should have been acquitted and the Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook" should have been hauled up for such rigorous sentences.

To continue:—Abomination number (4) Government Ban on Khaddar. A hidden compliment to the silent potency of Khaddar as a political and economic weapon of self-preservation, but none the less an abomination on the face of it. (5) Disloyalty to the Kathiawad Princes, confiscation of their treaty rights over the Kathiawad Ports: a nice return for their War services! Poor disillusioned princes who put their faith chivalrously in British promises! Can it be that the British are intensifying their exploitation of our trade and resources by passing all manner of ordinances upon us—before the Royal Commission comes to rob them of their profits, and extra-territorial privileges? It looks uncommonly like it. For, we have first a blow to our self-respect in Edinburgh; then a blow to our cotton industry; again, what looks like a revival of repressive measures to prevent us from struggling—a little mild gagging and muzzling; then the ban on Khaddar; the confiscation of the Kathiawad ports; and, well, et cetera. A sort of closing in? A cornering process—eh?

Oh, you ask me still for the sixth abomination. Well, what about it? Isn't there the Royal Commission? Isn't that "some"?

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ROUND THE WORLD ON MOTOR-CYCLE.

SIDE-CARS TO BE USED AS BEDS.

LONDON, July 4.

Two London motor cyclists set off yesterdey on journey round the world. The side-cars of their motorcycles will be used as beds. Their route will be via Germany Austria, Yugo-Slavia, Constantinople, Syrian desert, Basra, Bombay, Straits Settlements and Australia returning across the United States.—Reuter.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT AHMEDABAD.

THREE BOYS DEAD.

AHMEDABAD, July 4.

A gruesome tragedy occured here yesterday which resulted in the death of three boys by drowning.

The boys had gone to the Kankaria tank for a bath.—Free Press.

DONATION TO HINDU LAW RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

POONA, July 4.

Mr. R. T. Kirtane, retired First-class Sub-Judge has donated his library of law books to the All India Hindu Law Research and Reform Association.—Free Press.

SYMPATHY WITH CHINESE MOVEMENT

BRITISH PUBLICISTS MESSAGE

The following is the reply to the message addressed by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Hankow, to the workers and intellectuals in Great Britain.

We have gratefully received your telegram and cordially express to the workers, peasants, handicraft workers, students and intellectuals of China our fraternal sympathy in their struggle for national and social liberty.

We rejoice in the awakening of the Chinese people, and regard it as a momentous historical event. We should have wished that our Government had realised the significance of what is happening in China for the future of the world, and that it had exerted its influence to assist you in winning national independence and equality and social and intellectual freedom. Instead, it has used its military and naval power to maintain Imperialist privileges and to retard the triumph of your cause.

You will succeed despite such opposition, for all the forces making for progress are on your side; but we wish you to know that in Britain you have the sympathetic support, not only of the organised workers, but of other men and women who, understanding the significance of your movement of liberation, are calling for a recognition of China's just claim and for equal negotiation of new treaties, free from the menace of the forces which now occupy your territory and waters.

John Beckett, M.P.,
Rutland Boughton,
Arthur Bourchier,
H. N. Brailsford,
A. Fenner Brockway,
R. Bridgeman,
Edward Carpenter,
F. Seymour Cocks,
A. J. Cook.
S. C. Davies,
Hamilton Fyfe,
Wm. T. Goode, Professor,
Alex. Gossip,
C. H. Herford, Professor,
James H. Hudson, M.P.
Dorothy Jewson,
G. Lansbury, M.P.,
Susan Lawrence, M.P.
C. L'Estrange Malone.
L. L'Estrange Malone,
James Maxton, M.P.
Conrad Noel, Rev.
A. A. Purcell, M.P.
Jack Putterill, Rev.
Bertrand Russell, (Honourable),
Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P.
John Smith,
A. B. Swales,
H. M. Swanwick.
Ben Turner,
R. C. Wallhead, M.P.
Walter Walsh,
Josiah C. Wedgwood, M.P.
H. G. Wells.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA EXAM.

The undermentioned 81 candidates have passed the Government Diploma Examination in Accountancy held by the Board in April, 1927:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Ambyankar Bhalchandra Chintaman, Bardi Kharshedji Jehangirji, Bhajiwala Darabji Dinshaji, Bhatt Mohanlal Jagjivan, Bhatt Ramnikprasad Proabhashankar, Bhende Ramchandra Durga, Damle Govind Vasudeo, Davierwalla Pestonji Piroshaw, Desai Ambelal Paragji, Desai Kantilal Keshavlal, Desai Keshavlal Jivanlal, Deshmukh Ganesh Vishnu, Deshpande Vaman Hari, Dewoolkar Gajanan Anant, Desai Eward Martis, Ganapathi K., Gargiya Bhagwan Das, Irani Hormusji Jamasji, Irani Jamshed Rustom, Kothari Gopallal Chhotalal, Limaye Dattatraya Govind, Nagaraj Sreenivasa, Nene Krishna Balwant, Mehta Bhogilal Mugutlal, Mehta Palonjee Nashatvanjee, Oza Ganesh Mahadeo, Oza Dolarray Bhagwanlal, Pal Girindra Mohan, Patankar Prabhakar Narayen, Patel Prabhudas Bhailalbhai, Phadnis Mahadeo Gundu, Rajadhayaksha Dwaranath Dhundiraj, Rengaswami M. S., Ramchandran K., Sankholkar Prabhakar Sshankar, Sarangapany Seshaier T. R., Sethna Nadir Cawasji, Shambogu, Kondapur Vittal, Shende Yashavant Hari, Sundarasan S., Suryanarayana Rao, Upadrasta, Thakkar, Ambalal Harjiwandas, Thirumoorthy P., Vaswani, Chelaram Choithram, Variar, Govind G., Venkateswaran T. S., Vyas Vansukhram Narbheram, Wagh, Nilkanth Vinayak, Wagle, Anandrao Jogappa.

MADRAS CENTRE.

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CALCUTTA CENTRE.

Gurudayal Singh, Mankeshwar, Krishna Khanderao, Padmanabhaswamy, S. Parekh, Abhechand, Premchand Sen Gupta, Chitta Ranjan, Sen Gupta, Surendra Nath.

ALLAHABAD CENTRE.

Khanna, Mulukh Raj, Mitra, Santosh Kumar.

RANGOON CENTRE.

Latimour, James Curzon, Maung Kouk Sen, Naganathan, N. A., Patel, Ranchhodbhai Vallabbhai, Ramanathan, A. N., Shreedhar Rao, P. K.

CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTANCY.

The undermentioned three candidates have passed the Government Diploma Examination in Co-operative Accountancy:—

Chaluvaiva, A. N., Prabhu Ganapathy Karkal, Trivedi, Ravishankar Mohanlal.

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P.154

THE BOSTON INDEX:

RIGOROUS LITERARY CENSORSHIP.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR'S BATTLE.

From his base of operations in California Mr. Upton Sinclair has crossed the United States in order to fight the literary censorship of Boston, which during the past two or three months has produced an increasing agitation among American men and women of letters. Boston, once the intellectual metropolis of America, is to-day the one great city which imposes a strict supervision over its bookshops forbidding the display and sale of virtually all the novels that have recently been hailed as characteristic products of the new American school writes a correspondent in the "Observer."

The conflict was precipitated early in the year by sudden action on the part of the District Attorney of Boston. He caused the police to swoop down upon the workshops and, as a first measure, to proscribe nine current novels, with "Elmer Gantry" as the most prominent title on the list. The fact that along with Mr. Sinclair Lewis's best-seller the authorities came down upon several books ("The Plastic Age" was one of them) whose brief day was already over, sugested to certain cynical observers that the censorship, so far from being dangerous, was an extravagant trade stunt, devised to stimulate sales in a city that ought, according to the view of all interested parties, to buy many more books than it does.

LIST OF THE BANNED.

But any such notion as that was speedily dispelled, for a few days after his first raid the District Attorney published a further list of banned books, some two dozen in all, which compelled authors, publishers, and booksellers alike to realise that Boston had come under the authority of a literary censorship more rigorous and more definite than could be found in any country or in any other American city. The Index, it was generally agreed, was absurd. Not only did it contain the names of writers who, one supposes, any censorship of the Comstock kind would inevitably condemn (let us say, without prejudice, such names as Cabell, Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos; such titles as "The Marriage Bed" or "The Hard-boiled Virgin") but it reached out to include even Mr. Warwick Deeping's Sorrell and Son," a book described by an American lady of my acquaintance as quite a good story for a Sunday-school tea-party. In the presence of a censorship so comprehensive and so unreasoning the Boston booksellers saw themselves as altogether important.

The District Attorney went further still. For some years past there had existed in Boston a gentleman's agreement, under which the booksellers of the city had bound themselves to withdraw any book that was objected to by the police. By the new and aggressive censorship that greement was abrogated, for the District Attorney announce that his department would not read or judge any books about which a question was, or might be, raised. He would take no desponsibility in advance. The booksellers would not be warned; but they would be prosecuted on account of any book, sold or shown, that might be deemed to be ojectionable.

TRADE CONSTERNATION.

The consternation of the trade may easily be imagined. Resolutions were passed and protests submitted by the organisations of publishers and booksellers, and of course, the censorship has been denounced by the Press of Massachusetts and mercilessly jeered at in other States. What more irresistible temptation, indeed for the editors of less famous and more fortunate cities than to proclaim the shocking decadence of the "Athens of America"!

Mr. Upton Sinclair has done exactly what might have been predicted of him: In thus going to the scene of action to take up in person the fight against the censorship he is following the lead of Mr. H. L. Mencken, who some months ago stood on Boston Common and offered for sale copies of a proscribed number of his magazine, the "American Mercury." He was promptly summoned, and, having the luck to come before a sensible judge, he won a small, but by no means unimportant, victory. Mr. Upton Sinclair has a larger battle on his hands and a much harder case to make out. The Boston authorities have banned his new novel "Oil," which, being by the author of "The Jungle," is a far more sensational exposure than Mr. Hopkin's "Revelry" of the scandals of the Harding Administration. The censor says it is obscene (it contains a passage from The Song of Solomon which the censor's underlings did not recognise!), but Mr. Sinclair contends that the book has been condemned for political reasons. He is doubtless right. But of one thing we may be quite sure: Upton Sinclair, who rejoices in an encounter of this kind, will carry it through to whatever end may be in store for Boston and the novelists.

THE MILLOWNERS' DUTY

TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD REPORT AND AFTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tariff Board (Textiles) report with Government resolution on it is out. The millowners, having failed to secure an interview with H. E. the Viceroy, have had the satisfaction of a conference with the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industries of the Viceroy's Council. This conference has been dubbed as "barren" and the Millowners' Association is promising an All-India agitation to enlist the sympathy of the public at large. After having pocketted crops of huge dividends in the boom period and after having made no provision against the proverbial rainy day the millowners are out for bidding for popular support in their present days of adversity.

It is not known what form of action is going to be taken in the matter of agitation. The talk of boycott of foreign cloth is, however, shown to be in their purview and Mahatma Gandhi has already suggested an alliance with his Khadi movement. The country will surely demand honesty and sincerity of purpose from the millowners. If each millowner, instead of mere preaching, donned himself only cloth made in his concern he would have a large following from amongst his own numerous employees and other satellites. But the question is, will he and his family practise this course? Their resolution for such a practice will have a following of no less than ten lacs of people in Bombay and Ahmedabad alone. The present accumulation of stocks of cloth will find a sudden and encouraging fillip in increased sales. There is yet another way. This is to bring the large number of shareholders of these mills in the habit of using cloth made in the mills whose dividends they share but in whose affairs they are otherwise silent and more frequently mere sleeping onlookers. A policy should be adopted in future for payment of at least some part of the dividends in kind instead of in cash. Some of the mofussil mills are even at present making profits and could easily give a lead in this matter.

While no doubt much can be said for the millowners in their present plight, it cannot be ignored that the Tariff Report has made rather ruthless exposures regarding mismanagement of mills which no doubt is rampant. It is an open secret that, while the shareholders keep on losing—the hereditary occupants of the managing agents' "gadi" keep on earning through numerous avenues open to them. Business morality is at a low ebb in the mill industry right from top to bottom. A list was recently published showing mills in the mofussil that are closed. But out of these no less than over half a dozen were such as owe their present plight to mismanagement, if not to dishonest, management. We have been promised a literal flood of leaflets and literature depicting the present condition of the mills with their reasons, causes etc. from the point of view of millowners. But shall we get information as to steps taken to eradicate, nay, even to lessen the evils pointed out by the Report in no undesignished terms? The public is entitled to this first and in precedence to all tall and altruistic talk of patriotism. Diversification in manufacture is suggested by the report. With over fifty mills in Ahmedabad, it was a surprise to me recently to find that cloth worth over Rs. 50 lacs is annually imported for printing, the prints being exported to Siam, Bangkok, etc. This cloth is ordinary grey long cloth. The demands of the market near at hand never appear to have been studied and though this printing industry is old established, it passes my imagination that no successful effort should have been made to this day to supply this demand.—Yours, etc.

H. B. SHROFF.

A MISCHIEVOUS GANG

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The existence of two notorious gangs whose members surround the Courts from day to day is rumoured here. They are said to entice young men otherwise well connected in a manner that they become altogether incapable of saving themselves from the clutches of these people and their future gets almost ruined. Nothing is too much for the members of these gangs. In Court they have frequently cases of their own, but should there be none on a solitary day one would find them there all the same. Traffic in cocaine gets on with as much certainty as drinking, prostitution, litigation and the ruining of the careers of promising young men.

Should all such reports turn out to be true, it is nothing short of a real menace to the safety of the public in general it is therefore hoped that the officials concerned will very graciously take effective measures to ascertain the real facts.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Moradabad, June 29.

Dr. Moonje, M.L.A., addressed a meeting of postal employes in Poona on Sunday night when he promised them that he will fight for their interests inside and outside the Indian Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

"How did you sleep? You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

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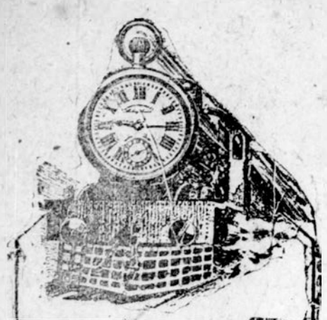

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